The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

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rei, and other fancy woods, in plain cases or ornamented in the highest style of the art, to correspond with any kind of modern farmiture.

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Catalogue, containing full explanation of the Equality Scale and Linear Bridge, sent free upon application; no person whising to purchase a Piano should fall used for one.

Taylor & Farley Organs. New and Beautiful Design of Cases.

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FOR PROTECTION AGAINST

FIRE AND BURGLARS MONEY, STORE YOUR

VALUABLES, and SECURITIES IN THE

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exes rented at moderate rates. TO BENT. FOR RENT

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

TORENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building.

GENERAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given that any and all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the assessment for 1877, should present their complaints in writing, addressed to the County Board of Cook County, and leave the same with the Clerk of the Board in the Criminal Court Building.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes, to whom all complaints, &c., &c., and the matter of equalization of Assessments for the year 1877 have been referred by the County Board, will meet at Klare's Hall, Nos. 70 and 72 North Clark-st., on Thursday, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1877, and remain in session three days, to hear complaints and retitions, with a view to final action upon such assessments. By order.

HERMANN LIEB, Clerk.

HERMANN LIEB, Clerk.

Sale of the Capital Stock of the National LifeInsurance Co. of U. S. of A.

By virtue of an order from the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., the undersigned, as Receiver of the Republic Life-insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., Considering the County of Chicago, Ill., Considering the Company of Chicago, Ill., Considering the Company of U. S. of A. (par value \$160 per share), being the whole capital stock of said Company, now and for many years in successful operation, and one of the Principal assets of the Republic Life-insurance Company. All proposals to be in sealed envelopes marked, Troposals for Capital Stock, and addressed to the sudersigned to be submitted by him unopened to the Court for its action at the end of the Chicago, Ill., Mark.

Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1877.

Thomas Dean Write Gt. Cheetham-st. or Ceyon, or J. W. FORTUNE, C. S. Ry., t. Thomas, Canada.

GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE BARTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNET BUS WEATER-WA.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

Imported Cigars

I am*receiving per steamer from HAVANA an RRY WEST some of the most popular brands or Cigars, manufactured from the NEW CROP of TO BACCO, which 1 am offering at prices within the reach of all

SEIDENBERG & CO.'S KEY WEST CIGARS

	TITH HINT	OTUI	mn,		
	Daine Vinteria 1 10	Per box.	Each		
1	Reina Victoria, 1-10	\$15.00	150		
ì	Regalia Graciosa, 1-20	5.50	110		
d	Regalia de la Reina, 1-10.	11.00	TI		
	Partagas, 1st, 1-10	10.80	110		
	Londres, 2d	0.60	100		
1	Rosa Conchas, 1st, 1-10	10.00	100		
	Solitarios, 1-20	4 60	100		
ì	Queen Regalia, 1-10	8.50	90		
į	Elegantes, 1-10	8.20	3 tor 250		
ı	Comme Il Faut. 1-20	3.90	3 for 25.		
١	Londres Chico, 1-10	7.60	3 for 25c		
ı	Zerlinas, 1-10	7.20	3 for 25c		
ì	Opera Bouffe. 1-10	5.00	50 50		
ı	The above goods are all fr	resh, and in	DARK,		

Tobacco, per lb. 55c
Pine-cut Chewing, per oz. 5c
And a fine selection of Imported Wines, Liquors, Ales, &c. Cigars expressed to any part of the Northwest in any quantity, from one box upwards, on receipt of remittance for the amount. In ordering be par-ticular in stating the kind and color required. Send for Price Current.

SLACK'S MAMMOTH GROCERY HOUSE 109 East Madison-st.

Covered Coal---Clean and Dry

COAL CO. PITTSTON COAL

CARGO, LOAD, SINGLE TON. Main Office............92 WASHINGTON-ST.

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122 & 124 Clark-st., Chicago. FARM LOANS.

D. K. PEARSONS & CO.,

Room 20 Tribune Building, Make Loans upon Improved Farms in Northern and Eastern Illinois at 8 per cent interest, payable once a year.

DIME SAVINGS
OF CHICAGO,

LOCAS REgotiated

DIVIDENDED padd in January and July on money that has remained in the bank one month or more.

Extra interest dividends once in atree years.

"Money, Checks, and Drafts Received by Mail or Express placed on Deposit and Books Returned.

MONEY to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A., HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. 7 Per Cent.

\$25,000 at 7, \$8,000 to \$18,000 at 8, \$2,000 to \$2,500 at 10 per cent. House and large Grounds at Highland Park to rent.

Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN . Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries

HOTELS. Windsor European Hotel (LATE KUHN'S), Nos. 145 to 153 Dearborn-st, Chicago.

Great Reduction in Prices. Rooms, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Special rates by the week of month. Recently remodeled and refurnished. Private Dining Rooms for Families.

THORP & BYE. Proprietors. BURDICK Spootie Exposition. Best \$2.00 House in America. Strictly first-class. Unprecedented popularity. Open 60 days. Two hundred guesta. Passenger elevator.

SEWER PIPE, Etc. SEWER PIPE,

W. M. DEE. 22 Quincy and 87 Jackson, between State and Dearborn.



BLOODSHED.

Kaleidoscopic Shiftings in the Present Alarming Scenes of Tumult.

The Unexpected Carnage of Yesterday in the Streets of Baltimore.

Regiment of Militia, Leaving the City, Is Assaulted.

Five of the Soldiers Felled by the Surging Multitude of Roughs.

A Retaliatory Volley Emptied into the Mob with Awful Effect.

Ten of the Roughs Killed and Many Wounded.

The Excitement in the City Utterly Without Precedent Since 1861.

Common Prudence Necessitates the Betention of the Outgoing Troops.

A Most Ominous Outlook at the Pittsburg Depots.

The People of Newark Apparently in Sympathy with the Strikers.

Present Situation on the Erie, Pan-Handle and Union Pacific.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, July 20.—Telegrams from Cumberland state that all freight trains are stopped there and the crews taken from them by the

The violence and lawlessness of the strikers having been brought to the knowledge of Gov. Carroll, he this afternoon issued the following order calling out the military:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 20, 1877.

—Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Herbert, Commander First Brigade M. N. G.—Sin: You will proceed at once with the Fifth Regiment of your command to the City of Cumberland to said in the suppression of riot and lawlessness along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this State, and there await fur-

Gov. Carroll also issued a proclamation, as follows:

Wheneas, It has come to the knowledge of the Executive that combinations of men have been formed at various points along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this State, and that a conspiracy exists the object of which is to impede traffic and interfere with the legitimate pusiness of said Railroad Company; and

Wheneas, Various acts of lawlessness and intimidation to effect this purpowe has been perpetrated in this State by bodies of men with whom the local authorities are in some instances incompetent to deal; and

Wheneas, It is of the first importance that good order should everywhere prevail, and that citizens of every class should be protected:

Therefore, I. John Lee Carroll, Governor of Muryland, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue this my proclamation calling upon all citizens of this State to abstain from acts of lawlessness, and sid the lawful authorities in the maintenance of peace and order.

Given under my hand and great seal of the State of Maryland at the City of Baltimore this 20th day of July. 1877.

By the Governor:

R. C. Hollidat, Secretary of State.

Shortly after the issue of the order to Gen. Herbert the regiment was under marching or-

Herbert the regiment was under marching or-ders, and will leave about 7 o'clock to-night, armed and equipped for duty.

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREETS.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—As the Sixth Regiment,
Col. Clarence Peters, was marching from its
armory along Baltimore street to Camden Station, to proceed to Cumberland, the regiment
was stoned and fired into by a crowd on the
streets. The regiment fired into the crowd
and a number were killed and wounded. The
confusion and excitement is so great at present confusion and excitement is so great at present that it is impossible to get at the facts now. Four dead bodies have been taken to the Middle District Station, and a number of wounded-six or seven-to various drug-stores.

PEARFUL EXCITEMENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30—10 p. m.—At this hour the excitement attending the terrible shooting by the Sixth Regiment is still fier ce, shooting by the Sixth Regiment is still her ce, and the crowd on Baltimore street, for several squares from South each way, is on the in-crease, rendering the sidewalks almost impass a-ble. In front of the Middle Police Station on North street, nearly opposite the City Hall, where most of the dead and wounded have been

where most of the dead and wounded have been taken, the way is blockaded with an excited mass eager to learn the names of the unfortunate men. In this station there are now lying medium to the dead as far as ascertained:

Thomas B. Byrne, Register Fifth Ward; shot in the head and killed instantly; aged 40 years. William Moran, newsboy, aged 14, shot in the head and killed instantly.

Lewis Janowitz.

Cornelius Murphy, shot through the spinal column, aged 23, Arab, and four yet unrecognized.

column, aged 23, Arao, and four yes unrecog-nized.

Patrick Gills, a stranger; had been here only a a few days; shot in the groin.
John H. Frank, aged 23, clerk in his father's grocery store; shot through the heart.

The other bodies have not yet been identified.
The wounded were James Roke, aged 25, laborer in a bottling establishment, dangerously; George Kemp, huckster, aged 23, shot through the thigh while on his way home, seriously.

Carcy Williams, 117 East Pratt street, abdomen, dangerous. iangerous.

Michael E. Heyman, boy, North Bond street, sack, not dangerous.

Jacob Wagner, 25 Calverton road, thigh, not langerous. John Norton, boy, 18 Front street, both thighs; not cangerous.

Mark Dowd, Adams Express Company, sabre cut
in back of the head; will not live through the night.
William E. Callendar, Pront street, near Porest; shot in high; compound fracture.
John Grob, Marsh Market space; shot in back; Jacob Klump, 31 Porrest street; thigh; not dan-

gerous.

John Neville, Fort Road, shot in the left foot.

— Miller, No. 38 Bank street, shot in left foot.

W. H. Young, Company E, Sixth Regiment, No.
42 South High; back of head, not dangerous. 42 South High; back of nead, not tangerous.

ARRESTS.

Ten rioters were arrested to-night by the officers of the Southern Police Station.

It is said that several seriously shot were taken to their homes, of whom no account can be had to-

are afloat in regard to the number killed. One is that a number of women were killed and borne off.

DEPOT ON FIRE.

BALTIMORS, July 30—10:30 p. m.—The depot at Camden Station is on fire, and it is said the nairoad office has been cleaned out. The telegraph office in the depot building has been de-

stroyed, the wires cut, and instruments removed.

Baltimore, July 20—11:20 p. m.—The fire at the depot at Camder Station has been extinguished with but little damage. The telegraph office cleaned out was the dispatcher's office on the station platform, and not the office in the main building. All the Baltimore & Ohlo wires have been cut.

Baltimore, Mai, July 30.—The following correspondence explains itself:

GOV. CATFOIL, orders were and issued for the Sixth Regiment, Col. Clarence Peters, to assemble. Of the assault on the regiment and the firing which resulted so fatally and terribly, the following account is given: A few minutes before 5 o'clock Col. Peters received orders from Gen. Herbert to assemble his regiment at their armory, corner of Fayetts and Front streets, without delay. About half-pair 6 or 7 o'clock the beil at the City Hall struck 151, known as "the military call" to assemble the regiment, and in a short time 200 men, in response to the call, met at the armory, Immediately after this Col. Peters received a second order from Gen. Herbert to send to Camden Station in charge of a senior Captain,

without Fired Officers, three companies of his regiment armed and equip-

their armory over the Incimonal Street Market about 7 p. m. They marched down Ottawa street, but nothing unusual occurred until Lombard street was reached, when a crowd which lined the streets began stoning them. This continued until the regiment got in front of the Camden Station, when they turned on the crowd, charged bayonets, and dispersed it.

The following were disabled from duty: Capt. Herbert. Lieuts. Rodgers, Speare, and Sadler; Sergts. Wonderly and Armstrong. Privates McKenzie and Hayward. None of the above, however, are dangerously wounded. Many others received slight wounds. Nearly every member of the company to the end of the line was

STRUCK BY STONES.

Upon the arrival of the Sixth at the depot private Robinson was taken to the hospital car, suffering from a bad gunshot wound in the hand. Not a snot was fired at the depot by the mob or Fifth Regiment, the latter having received orders not to load their muskets at the depot.

The greatest excitement prevails. Thousands of excited people were gathered during the fire, which nearly consumed the lower end of the depot. The firemen were greatly retarded by the mob, and policemen had to be stationed at each engine with instructions to shoot any one who attempted to interfere with the firemen in the discharge of their duties. The crowds were kept at bay by the military and police.

Gov. Carroll, Mayor Latrobe, and Gen. Herbert and staff were present at the depot all the evening.

It is said the track along Offic avenue has been torn up and blocked with carts, drays, etc., in several places.

At midmight the Pifth Regiment and three companies of the Sixth were still at Camden Station. and col. Peters with 100 men of the Sixth at their armory, all under arms.

At this hour, 1:30 a. m., Baltimore street is COMPARTIENTY QUIBT, and also the streets in the vicinity of the Sixth Armory. But. Wallace, of Company R, Sixth Armory. But. Wal

and as they approached the station the crowdcalled upon the police to hait, and made a rish to rescue the prisoner. The police drew their revolvers, when some one in the crowd fired. The police returned the snot, and some half a dozen shots were fired. There was NO O'B HURT.

Rench and three others were taken to the Station-House, but were released by the Mayor to appear for a hearing to-day. There is now again a large throng in the streets and the intelligence from Baltimore appears to have added to the excitement.

Baltimore appears to have added to the excitement.

THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following was received here at 1 o'clock this morning:

CAMDEN STATION, July 20.—The 6.0 Knonz; Train No. 2, which carries the United States mail from Baltimore to Washington. Is now blockaded in the yard at this station, and it is impossible to send it through because the tracks are in possession of the rioters.

John Kars, Ja., Vice President.

MORE BLOOD.

CUNDERLAND, Md., July 21.—The strikers fred on the train which brought up the first detachment of troops, and one of the train men was slightly wounded in the hip.

ANOTHER FIRE.

About 10:30 an old building formerly used as a stable, corner of Montgamery and Howard streets, was fired and destroyed. About 11 o'clock some care at Riverside roundhouse were burned.

At this hour, 1:45 z. B., if is ascertained positively that ten were killed.

THE LATEST.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—2:30 z. m.—The Governor has issued the following:

A PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—WINERER.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—WINERER.

The Governor of Marjand, do hereby issue this my preclamation. calling apon all law abidium control of the stronges which, if not suppressed must end in the ruin of vast interests and the destruction of large amounts of property of our cliticas.

Now. therefore, 1. John Lee Carroll, Governor of Marjand, do hereby issue this my preclamation. calling apon all law abidium to retire forthwith peaceably to their respective homes, warning them that a persistence in these violent proceedings will compel a resort to the stronges measures for a re-establishment of order in our midst. John Lee Carroll, Governor.

WEST VIRGINIA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MarrixaBuro, W. Va., July 20.—The strike is virtually ended. Sixteen trains moved out each way without interference at this or any other point. Reports of violent demonstrations are grossly exaggerated. The strikers at no time here have numbered more than fifty or sixty, al-though citizens have swelled the crowd of on-lookers probably to 400 or 500. Freight-trains west stopped for the night at Cumberland.

MILITARY PROCLAMATION.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 20.—The Tollowing proclamation has just been issued by Gen.

Headquarters United States Troops, Man-rissaura, W. Va.—Due notification having been given by proclamation of the President of the Uni-ted States to those concerned, the undersigned warns all persons engaged in the interruption of travel on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that the United States troops must not be impeded, and whoever undertake it do so at their own peril. Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Colonel Fourth Artillery, Commanding.

forwarded to Keyser to aid the detachment of are in force. Firemen are taken off trains as they arrive at Keyser. Torpedoes were placed on the track, but did no damage. The stoning of a freight-train at Sir John's run is attributed to the canal boatmen, who were refused the privilege of riding on it.

TRAINS MOVING.

There appears to be little difficulty thus far in obtaining men to work trains, and some of the strikers have applied to be reinstated. the strikers have applied to be reinstated. Trains began moving from here this morning in charge of small detachments of United States soldiers, and will continue to depart as rapidly as engines can be got ready. There are 70 firemen and engineers ready and willing to run trains now, if they are assured that they will have protection. Large numbers of strikers are trains now, if they are assured that they will have protection. Large numbers of strikers are along the railroad in the vicinity of the depot, but they are not permitted to get near enough to offer any obstructions to trains. Gen. French directs all persons to be kept at a distance from the depot and from the vicinity of operations, no matter whether their intentions are friendly or hostile.

The telegraph wires have not been cut, but have been tapped by operators among the strikers to get information of the plans devised to circumvent them.

STRIKER ARRESTED.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 20.—A striker named Davis has been arrested. Officers are looking for other conspicuous obstructors of trains. The Wheeling militia will probably leave for home this afternoon. Lieut. Curtis, of the United States Army, re

Lieut. Curtis, of the United States Army, reports that upon arriving at Keyser the fireman and engineer were taken from the train, and it was run on the siding, his detachment being too small for effective operations. Gen. French has forwarded a company.

MILITARY GUARD.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The 8 a. m. train which left the Baltimore & Ohio Rallroad station for the West was accompanied by a military guard.

AID FOR KEYSER.

GRAPTON, W. Va., July 20.—The strikers have decided to send assistance to Keyser.

TRAIN UNCOUPLED.

decided to send assistance to Keyser.

TRAIN UNCOUPLED.

MARTINSHURO, W. Va., July 20.—One of the trains for the West this morning was cut off at Sir John's Run, but after a short delay it was coupled up and went on. Capt. Litchfield has gone on with two companies of troops to prevent a repetition of the act, and with orders to arrest all engaged in it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

quesne Grays, armed and uniformed, moved to East Liberty at 1 o'clock. No further action

STACKED ARMS AND RETIRED TO THE SHADE. Trouble was experienced in getting the military together, many going out of the city, some pretending sickness, and others refusing to go. All of them are supposed to be in sympathy with the strikers, some openly declaring that they will not raise an arm against them. The strikers are quiet and resolute. They are heavily armed, and laugh at the military, claiming they have no cause to fear them. A battery was taken to the Union Depot at 6 o'clock p. intended to be sent to the outer depot. For m., intended to be sent to the outer depot. For some reason it was not sent. At 9 o'clock p. m. an officer of the Eighteenth Regiment drove to the outer depot and informed the strikers

that they were

IN SYMPATHY WITH THEM,
and would not bring the battery against them.
Meantime the military had to obey orders and turn out. The turning out of the military was regarded as a mere form. No attempt was made to pass freights, and all is quiet. The employes of the Fort Wayne Road struck at 2 p. m. No freights are allowed from the East or West, perishable freight being unloyded at the outer depot and sold on the spot. There is great sympathy for the strikers here, several produce-dealers proffering them flour and edibles. An attempt to pass trains is anticipated to-night, though the road is strongly guarded. The military are still at East Liberty, but in-

active.

THE GODS MAKING THEN MAD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, July 20.—All was quiet during

PITTSBURG, July 20.—All was quiet during last night in and about the scene of the strike at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but the men never deserted the place, lest the company should steal a march on them and get out the blockaded trains. Early this morning Sheriff Fife visited the scene and commanded the rioters to disperse, but they only jeered at him. He then read the Governor's proclamation, issued to-day, calling on the disturbers of the peace to return to their homes, but this, too, was disregarded. The Sheriff, finding himself powerless, asked the State authorities for aid, and two regiments were ordered out. After a consultation with Vice-President Cassatt, who arrived this morning from Philadelphia.

**AAI-GEN. PEARSON,*
commanding the military division, accompanied by Superintendent Pitcairn, Sheriff Fife, and Deputy Sheriff Boyce, took a locomotive at the Union Depot for East Liberty. Arrived there, Sheriff Fife mounted a locomotive and made a brief address to the men. He said it had been represented to him that certain riotous persons had interfered with the running of trains. He wished to say that such interference must be discontinued. He then read the proclamation of the Governor, and, when he had concluded, commanded the crowd to disperse. As he was about to get down from the locomotive, a voice shouted, "Give us a loaf of bread!" Another voice said,

"You'RE CREATING A RIOT YOURSELF."

"YOU'RE CREATING A RIOT YOURSELF.

OBSTINATE AND DESPERATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

Perrsburg, Pa., July 20.—At 12 o'clock last night, Sheriff Fife, in compliance with a request from the railroad officials, visieed the strikers at Twenty-eighth street, and ordered them to disperse. This they refused to do. The Sheriff remained there until after 3 o'clock this morning, but his authority was defied. He was informed that trains should not go out if they could prevent it, and that they did not care for any posse he could muster, nor for any troops that could be brought out. Finding the strikers were not disposed to yield obedience to civil authority, the railroad officers decided to call upon the military.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

The following dispatches were at once for-

following order:

IRADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION NATIONAL GUADDS OF PENNSTLVANIA, PITTERDING, PA. July 20, 1877.—Special Order No. 5: In compliance with instructions from Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Eighteenth Regiment is hereby ordered and directed to assemble at the Central Armory fully uniformed, armed, and equipped for duty, at 6:30 a. m. Col. P. N. Guthrie will report for duty with his command at Union Depot at 7 o'clock sharp. By order Union Depot at 7 o'clock sharp. By order J. B. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

The following dispatches were at once forwarded to Lieut.-Gov. Latta and Secretary Quay:
Pittssune. July 19.—To the Hon. John Latta,
Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania: I have forwarded the following dispatch to his Excellency
Gov. Hartranft, at Harrisburg. Learning that he is absent from the State. I forward it also to you, for such action as you may deem your duty and powers render proper.

R. H. Firs.
Sheriff of Allegheny County.

The following is the dispatch above alluded to:

The following is the dispatch above alinded to:

PITTSBURG, July 19, 1877.—To the Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.: A tumult, riot, and mob exist on the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Liberty, and in the Tweifth Ward at Pittsburg. Large assemblages of people are upon the railroad, and the movement of freight trains, either East or West, is prevented by intimidation and violench, molesting and obstructing the engineers and other employes of the railroad in the discharge of their duties. As the Sheriff of the county, I have endeavored to suppress the riot, and have not adequate means at my command to do so, and I therefore request you to exercise your authority in calling out the military to suppress the same.

Sheriff of Allegheny County.

The REPLIES.

The following are the replies received:

BEANER, Pa., July 20—3:35 a. m.—To R. H.

Fife, Sheriff: Your telegram received. I have telegraphed the Adjutant-General.

Lancasten, Pa., July 20—3:17 a. m.—To R.

tolegraphed the Adjutant-General.

M. S. Quay.

Lancasten, Pa., July 20—3:17 a. m.—70 R.

H. Fije, Sheriff, Allegheny, Pa. Have ordered

Gen. Pearson to place a regiment on duty to aid

you in suppressing disorder. (Signed)

James W. Latta, Adjutant-General.

OTHER ROADS.

It is believed here that if the Pennsylvania Railroad men hold out till noon to-day, the Pan-Handle Company and Fort Wayne will join in the strike. The strikers say in case these roads join in, the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Roads will also go in, and thus a strong effort will be made to stop all freights between the East and West, and so bring the railroad companies to terms.

shore Roaus will also go in, and thus a strong effort will be made to stop all freights between the East and West, and so bring the railroad companies to terms.

The Eighteenth Regiment of National Guards has been ordered out and will be taken to the outer depot at 11 o'clock this morning.

PITTSBUEG, Pa., July 20.—The strike inaugurated on the Pennsylvania Railroad still continues, and the excitement occasioned thereby has been increased in intensity by the determined efforts made by the railroad authorities to remove the blockade which was established yesterday. Throughout the morning rumors that the employes on roads centering here were joining in the movement, were freely circulated, and found ready credence, but up to this time—1 p. m.—no such demonstration has taken place. The strikers are

MOURLY INCREASING IN STRENOTH.
As the trains come in they are met and the crews, after taking the trains to the yards, join the strikers. There are to-day, at the lowest estimate, 600 loaded cars lying on the track between the Union Depot and East Liberty, while the number en route swells the total to 1,500 loaded cars. This number constantly increases, and the maze of track will soon be all occupied by inert masses of rolling stock, heavily laden with goods for all parts of the West and East.

PITTSBUEG, Pa., July 20.—This morning sixty-leight cars of stock from the West, which had collected on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, near the outer depot, were permitted by the trikers to orocced to the East Liberty Stock-Yards and discharge their loads. Thirty-eight more cars of cattle arrived over the Fort Wayne Road at 10 this morning and were unloaded also, but the Committee of the strikers accompanied each engine to see that the crews did not oppose the strike.

AN IMMENSE CROWD

each engine to see that the crews did not oppose
the strike.

AN IMMENSE CROWD
assembled at the outer depot at Twentyeighth street, but up to 13 o'clock nothing of
moment had occurred. The strikers had a
meeting at 12 o'clock, when one of the number
mounted a box and read the following dispatch,
signed P. J. Donahue, which was received with
the wildest cheering:

"Hornellsvills, N. Y., July 20.—The fremen and brakemen on the New York & Eric
Railroad quit work this morning."

THE MILITARY.

The arrival of the military served to increase
the crowd. On the engine were Gen. Pearson,
Sheriff Fife, and Supt. Pitcairn. The Sheriff
immediately mounted the tender and read the
Governor's proclamation amid the hoots and
cries of the spectators. He counseled peace
and quiet, and assured them the law would be
enforced, cost what it may. The crowd jeared
at him, and when he descended

GEN. PEARSON
got on the tender, and, addressing the crowd.

enforced, cost what it may. The crowd jeered at him, and when he descended OZM. PEARSON got on the tender, and, addressing the crowd, said there appeared to be a disposition to treat the matter lightly. He warned them that the affair was a very scrious one. No man had more sympathy for them than he had, but he was under orders from the Governor, and those who knew him knew he would obey. He assured them that it was uneless to attempt to further stop the working of the road,—that trains must go through.

While speaking he was interrupted with cries of "Who are you!" "Give us bread," etc.

When speaking of trains, one man yelled out. "What trains!"

"Passengers, certainly."

"Yes," said Gen. Pearson, "and all other trains, even if they have nothing but pig metal."

Another saked to be heard, and said he did not see why the military were there. The men had done no act of violence, nor did they intend to do any.

"Will you allow trains to go through!" asked

PRICE FIVE CENTS

We have not stopped any passenger trains."
Still another man in the crowd requested the Sheriff to bring out a car of bread, and this created loud laughter and cheers. Gen. Pearson then said that he had been ordered by the Governor to protect these trains so that they might continue to run as usual, and he added: "You that know me know that I will obey orders."

A voice—"You're but one man, but I have troops who will obey my orders, and I tell you, gentlemen, these trains must go through. My troops will have no blank ammunition, and I give you warning of this in time."

A voice—
"NEITHER WILL WE."

"I call upon these people here who are not directly interested in this matter to go away, as it is almost always the case in affairs of this it its almost always the case in affairs of this it its almost always the case in affairs of this

оню.

NEWARK, O., July 20.—The strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at this point still continues, and nothing else is talked about on the streets or public resorts. About noon today the Sheriff addressed the strikers in the Baltimore & Ohio yards, advising them to desist in their endeavor to prevent the Company from running its trains. About 300 men were present, and listened with marked attention to the Sheriff, paying the utenost respect to him personally. He said that the Railroad Company had called upon him to aid them in their rights to run trains, but, if the men did not desire to get into trouble, they should return penceably to their homes, and not prevent those who were willing to go to work at the rates offered by the Company.

AT THIS THES

the Sheriff had declified to ask for troops, thinking that no force would be used by the strikers to prevent trains from leaving, after having been warned that if such was the case it would be his duty to call on the Governor to furnish protection to those desiring to go to work. A train was started with a man from Freeman who had never before been on an engine. The strikers soon frightened him off the engine, and before the train had moved a half-dozen yards the engineer was

LITTED OFF THE TRAIN

by the strikers. This was the only effort made during the day to start the freights, and it is probable no further effort will be made to-night. Sheriff Schofield, being convinced that it was unterly impossible for him to give the protection necessary, telegraphed Gov. Young at Columbus, asking for troops, which will doubtless be furnished to-morrow, or as soon as they can be brought out. Some fifteen ortwesty engines are in the yards. Their fires are banked, in readiness to be moved as soon as the necessary protection is provided. There are about 300 cars of freight lying here. On some of the divisions flour and heavy freight are being forwarded by express. The fact that wages of brakemen have been reduced to 30 cents per day is believed to be entirely uncalled for, and

JOSEPH COOK.

Last Lecture of the Course Delivered at Lake Bluff.

An Explanation of the Moving Causes of New England Skepticism.

Baneful Besults which Followed Union of Church and State.

Harvard as It Was and as It Is-Edwards and the Half-Way Covenant.

What Is Demanded of the Church at the Present Homent.

The Rev. Joseph Cook continued to be the star at Lake Bluff yesterday, and the purely sunday-school features of the Assembly programme faded into comparative insignificance. The attendance kept about even with that of the day before, despite the rather threatening appearance of the skies, and, owing to the state of the threatening the absence of all desires the absence of all desires. of the thermometer, the absence of all desire on the part of city folks to get out of town for re sake of keeping cool.
THE CHILDREN

had their early morning hour of instruction, after which the Rev. J. L. Hurlburt, of New Jersey, onducted the morning conference, the subject or consideration and discussion being the 'Organization, Manazement, and Classification of the Sunday-School." The Rev. J. S. Ostran-ier, of Hoboken, N. Y., instructed the normal lass in "Bible History," and at 11 o'clock the lev. Joseph Cook delivered the following lect-

The Connecticut and the Merrimack are little treams, but they are as dear to many who live in the Mississippi Valley as is the Father of Waters. There are two New Englands, an lastern and a Western; and the Western is the arger, and ultimately will be the more power-il. Plymouth Rock is a piece of granite broken ful. Plymouth Rock is a piece of granite broken off the Alps at Geneva, and it crops out in the prairies, in the Rocky Mountains; and the western side of it, I sometimes think, is that spontaneous height of El Capitan in the Yosemite,—for on the Columbia River and on the Colorado there are men to whom Plymouth Rock, and Faneuil Hall, and Bunker Hill are as dear as to any who live on the Hudson or Massachusetts Bay. I must treat New Engiand tenderly here, for I am among the descendants of the Pilgrims. When an Englishman comes to America now, he must look for the descendants of Hampden and Vane in the Mississippl Valley chiefly, and in California. Sir Charles Dilke says that Californians are all picked men, and you can hardly find in the front of affairs in this Mississippl Valley and. the Mississippi valley chiefly, and in Califor-a. Sir Charles Dilke says that Californians e all picked men, and you can hardly find in e front of affairs in this Mississippi Valley any, an who is not above the average in breath of tive endowment. But I recognize in the lief part of the vigor of the West the granite Plymouth Rock. I will not admit that ymouth Rock is a hearthstone only for New ngland. The fires which were built on that one we all stretch out our hands toward from England. The fires which were built on that stone we all stretch out our hands toward from the Ohio, the Missisippi, the Missouri, the Colorado, and the Columbia; and, indeed, from zones that stretch around the globe both ways men reach out their hands toward the fire of political liberty which first had assured existence in the world on that stone we call Plymouth Rock. (Applause.) I affirm that our political liberty has Plymouth Rock for its corner-stone; and when from my study on Beacon Hill, in Boston, I look cut on Bunker-Hill monument and consider on what it is based, I find that the corner of Bunker-Hill monument in Plymouth Rock. And just here, my friends, in the fact that our fathers brought with them the spigit of self-rule, we find

Men have been taught in America to think or themselves; and the beginning of freedom a things intellectual will bring with it many istakes. I suppose New England has made ore mistakes in endeavoring to found new stems of religion and philosophy than the rest the land has done, because she has tried

Wait until the wave of popular enlighten then the same wave or bold the control of the tent which is now at least knee-deep on the tlantic shore—the wave which, although not seper than that, has lifted some men of an say standing off their feet—has swept over the hole land; wait until every man in Philadelnia is as ready to deny authority as men in oston are, and you will see in the Quaker City uite as grotes any outgrowths of the free thinking

most intense democracy in pointers, and also in theology, in art. We are free thinkers, and the tap-root of New England, skepticism is New England freedom, Now, I believe in freedom, both political and intellectual, but there are early stages in which your democratic progress shows to a disadvantage. Just as a young man, passing through a college course, finds a transition state of his culture in which he can ask more questions than he can enswer, so the democratic ages, learning to think for themselves, pass through a Sophomore year. I Laughter. I this age is the Sophomore year in all democratic countries, and most countries which call themselves, highly civilized, or which are or are becoming, democratic, and for 500 vetar yet the Sophomore year of the civilized ages of democracy will be unrolling its absurdities. We shall have loose thinking and free thinking,—a great deal of it shrowd, a great deal of it wild,—and ministers and persons in authority will do well to teach men how to think, for all men are going to think for themselves. If they have done so more thoroughly in Boston and in Eastern Massachusetts than in some other-quarters of the globe, that fact is a partial explanation of the fact that we differ from cached that some of the property of the fact that we differ from cached that some of the property of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the property of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the property of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached that some of the fact hat we differ from cached the fa

ography (Vol. 1, p. 43), "when boysthat dressed fax in the barn read Tom Paine and believed him. The college church was almost extinct. Most of the students were skeptical or given to vices which skepticism, does little to check. We find in that day in Yale College such a spirit of infidelity that wines and liquors were kept in many rooms, intemperance, profanity, gambling, and licentiousness were common. Lyman Beecher was in Yale College as a student in his third year when Timothy Dwight came there as President; and now these two men lie not far from each other in the unspeakably precions dust of the New Haven cemetery, at reat until the heavens are no more! The senior class brought before the President a list of questions for discussion, one of them on the Inspiration of the Scriptures. He chose that theme for a written debate; asked the young men to be as thorough as possible on the infidel side; treated them courteously; answered them fairly; delivered for six months from the college pulpit massive courses of thought against infidelity; and from that day it ran into hiding-hoises in Yale College.

If Harvard University had had a President Dwight, I say not what might have been its subsequent history and that of portions of Cambridge and Boston, but it would have been different.

At the outset of our national life

different.

At the outset of our national life

HARVARD WAS AS FULL OF FRENCH INFIDELITY

AS YALE,

but she had no President Dwight to correct hertendencies to French skepticism. As at Yale,
so at Harvard, young men named themselves
after French atheists. Among the eloquent
memorials of the fathers, Mr. Emerson, in the
Old South Church lately, told us that Providence has granted to Boston thus far the guidance of the intellectual destiny of this continent. Boston is a sea-blown city of amusingly
self-blown trumpets. [Laughter.] It is sale
to affirm that in the geography of American
culture Boston is as yet, in the opinion of many,
and especially in her own [laughter], the highest
summit. But Harvard (university is Boston's
summit. Religious diseases, originated chiefly
by contagion from France in her revolutionary
period, and by many years of war on our own
soil, filled the veins of Harvard, as well as those
of Yale, at the opening of our national life. At
the close of the last century Harvard, as well as
Yale, was in a vicious state, induced chiefly by
the very same causes which had produced
demoralization at Yale. I know that student
ilife at Harvard now occasionally, as at Yale, exhibits the diamal activity of youthful frivolity,
and some secret and public societies appear to
fan the flame of college dissipation. But
neither at Harvard nor at Yale have the dissipated men power to put their heels on the
neck of college sentiment. They had the power
at the close of the last century in both those
institutions. And it is not too much to say
that Hogarth's picture of "The Rake's Progress" might have been matched out of the
fairly representative life of Yale and Harvard
in the French period. In that Parisian period,
unreportable vices were as common at Harvard
as tyale. We have just had a pleasant book
written describion, the average undergraduate of
that time is represented as a low character. The
average undergraduate of the last years of the
last century, at both Yale and Harvard, was far
less of At the outset of our national life

commonly supposed that harvard is unitable. Tablan, when she has as good a right to be called Episcopalian. I hold in my hand here elaborate statistics as to recent classes in Harvard University. Take one of the very last and in it there were, of men about to graduate, of Unitarians, 39; Episcopalians, 35; Congregationalists, 23; Baptists, 11; Presbyterians, 6; Liberals, 4; Methodists, 2; Roman Catholics, 2. According to that table, there is really more reason for calling Harvard an orthodox college than a heterodox. I know that the majority of the governing body belong to the Unitarian denomination, but the recent elections into that body have been nearly all from evangelical sources. The College is not denominational in any sense. It would not like to be called Unitarian, or Congregational, or Episcopal. It has no denominational aim, but there is at Cambridge far more strength in sound evangelical thought than the West or the East commonly gives Harvard credit for. Among the students there are well-organized and vigorous religious societies, and the conditions of admission to them are more severe than to most churches. I find reason, therefore, for contrusting the present with the past of Harvard favorably. But this change has come about within the last fifty years. It was the religious demoralization pro-COMMONLY SUPPOSED THAT HARVARD IS UNI-

ent with the past of Harvard favorably. But this change has come about within the last fifty years. It was the relicious demoralization produced by a great variety of causes, inhering in the Freich and Indian wars and in the Revolution, and in the bending of our national heart towards France, which left Harvard unfit to lead Boston culture, and until within fifty or eight years I must say sie has continued to be unfit for that high office. She is my alima Mater, but she has taught me to be ingenuous and to give proof, and the proof that her career as a leader of erratic thought in theology is about to close is her own confession, for she is constantly electing into her Board of Governors men who are distinguished, not for erratic, but for the soundest kind of sound thought in theology. She is taking for her leaders more and more men whose principles accord with those of the fathers of New England, and it is that system of thought which has been tested by time on both sides of the Atlantic which to-day has the most power in Harvard University.

BUT How DID OUR PATHERS DRIFF AWAY from the lofty ideals of Plymouth Rock and drop into this demoralized condition? Let me rapidly run over a series of causes which illustrate the source of the demoralizations of Harvard and Yale theologically. When our fathers received George Whit field as an Evangelist, it was necessary for him to insist unon the proposition that a man should not be a minister unless he could give credible evidence of having entered upon a profoundly pious life. Why was it necessary for the themselved as our Pilgrim fathers were. Distinguish always the Pilgrims of Plymouth, who were Separatista from the Church of England, from the Puritans, who were not. Now, the Puritans who landed in Boston brought over the idea that everychild, if baptized, became in some sense a member of the Church, and therefore it was a part of their anxiety in founding a new civilization to have all children haptized. They had precisely the same idea concerning the baptism of ch

passed, caffed the "HALF-WAY COVENANT"

by its opponents, and now remembered in history by that name, and by that law those parents who were baptized in infancy, if moral and respectable, were allowed to have their children baptized and be eligible to civil offices. Notice how the political strain was on Massachusetts all the way through. Of course, secularization like this changed two or three thousand things. President Chadneey, of Harvard, opposed the half-way covenant, but the fashion, had been set ever since lost of admitting to making office outs.

church members. I know that in 1688, on the accession of William and Mary, the law that required church members hip as a condition of citizenship was repealed. But you cannot raise a great wave like this and stop it by changing rulers in New England; and we had that law from 1681 to 1688. It was the rule that only church members should be eligible to office, and as a result of that we had the half-way covenant. But long after that, that half-way covenant kept on, in spite of the changes of laws under William and Mary. Therefore it is not surprising at al; that in 1704—coming down a little later in this wave of secularization—we find Stoddard, of Northampton, claiming that men should be admitted to the communion-service as a converting ordinance. Whether converted or not, they should come to the communion service, and should be recognized as in some sense church members. And finally Stoddard went so far as to DEPEND AN UNCONVENTED MINISTEY.

Whitefield writes in his journal that "Stoddard is to be blamed for maintaining that a man may be an efficient minister although not converted." We see how this political strain year after year had caused Massachusetts to drift away from her anchorage near Plymouth Rock, and how, little by little, she had come into those oillows of unrest and secularization which belong in every democratic age to State Churches. Massachusetts has had a State Church, and her secularization in the become such in the time of Edwards that he underwent persecution for setting himself against this turbid wave of secularization that had been rising ever since 1631. He opposed the half-way covenant, and was sent into the wilderness as an exile because he had opposed the half-way covenant. I know where it massachusetts dislikes so much to be fanned with as those that Edwards' daughters and his wife, compelled to live on charity from Scotland for awhile? Because he had opposed the half-way covenant was abandoned, the Churches of Eastern Massachusetts became evangelical. So far as it was retained, they

half-way covenant; out of the half-way covenant came the secularization of the Church membership of the Congregational body in New England; out of our confection with the State came marshes of stagnant Church life here, similar to the marshes of much of State Church life in Europe to-day. And there is hardly a breeze that sweeps over Boston that does not come from those marshes, not yet dry, and that never had any salt in them to keep them sweet. You know that I am speaking here more frankly than I could have spoken fifty years ago, for it has not been the fashion in my portion of New England denominationally to admit the evil of this half-way covenant as fully as I have now done until within twenty-five or thirty years; but these are the facts.

A law by which only church members could vote was in operation in Massachusetts from 1631 to 1688 in form, and much longer in spirit.

The political and social pressure arising from that law led to the adoption of the half-way covenant, by which persons not professing to have entered on a new life at all were allowed to enter the Church.

Out of that pressure arose Stoddard's evil plea that unconverted persons should be brought to the communion service.

Out of that came gradually an unconverted ministry.

Out of that came gradually an unconverted ministry.

French liberty had bent the national soul toward France.

AMBRICANS HAVE ALL SORTS OF SENSE EXCEPT
HISTORIC SENSE.

To-day I have trodded over ground that a little while ago no man could have passed across without burning his feet. We have had a State Church; we have had a secularized church membership in one of our denominations, the ruing one; and little by little that secularization so lowered our standards that it is not amazing at all, and it is a thing we ought to have expected that out of the combination of causes included in the older Arminianism—(I here exery Methodist's pardon. I speak only of errors which your present scholars confess. Just as I criticise the older Calvinism I criticise the older Arminianism. The present Arminianism is pretty good Calvinism—most of it (laughter)—that out of the combination of causes included in the older Arminianism, the half-way covenant, the disturbances of the French-war and the Revolution, French infidelity, the popular misconceptions of scholarly Orthodox doctrine, and some crude and rash statements in Orthodoxy itself, came Unitarianism.

Out of Unitarianism and the brilliancy of its early literary and secular successes came Harvard University in its largely unevangelical attitude—an attitude now greatly changed.

Out of Harvard University in its unevangelical attitude—an attitude now greatly changed.

Out of the skeptical literary circles of Eastern Massachusetts came one part of the influences that set a portion though only a portion of the Boston fashions of thought.

Here we are, then, face to face with the Civil War and with those

MISTAKES WHICH THE NORTHERN CHURCHES

in their dealings with slavery. Go to the tombstones which a few weeks ago you decorated and read the inscriptions on them, and you will find that the great proportion of all who gave up their lives in the Civil War were men between 25 and 35 years of age. My generation in this c

Northern Church [lamphter]; and it is hardly too much to say that deformers were so mixed up with reformers that for a long while the Church had some reason for being shy of the extreme positions of Abolitionism. Updoubtedly great mistakes were made by the Abolitionists. It was political Abolitionism which triumphed, and many of the radical Abolitionists as you know were political Secessionists. I must criticise them somewhat. But the Church could have done much which she did not do. One great denomination, the Quakers, have the good fortune to look back on a record such as the whole Church might have had if we had acted in time and brought our public sentiment up abreast with God's own before Eli Whitney invented the cotton-gin. That changed the sentiment of man, but not much the sentiment of the Mississippi, and Napoleon Bonaparte sold to us Louisiana. With that purchase the cave of Eolus, who imprisons tempests within his bellowing mountains, was opened. When the winds had blown out of it until it was substantially vascant, unexpectedly in the denths of the cave opened another Eolus cave—Texas. After the winds blowing out of that had tossed our whole ocean into yeasting yellow foam, suddenly in the rear of that Æolus cave opened another—California and the Mexican war. Then came a yet more huge enlargement of the cave, in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the Kaassa and Nebraska struggle. We saw the gleaming of the western sea through the last opening of the caver need to the fall young the last opening of the caver need to the fall young the last opening of the caver need to the fall young the last opening of the cavern. God be thanked that the bowels of the mountains were exhausted at last, and that we had no more unoccupile territory? [Laughter.] The last the whole of the mountains were exhausted at last, and that we had no more solvening of the cavern. God be thanked that the bowels of the mountains were exhausted at last, and that we had no more thought the fall when the fall with the fall when

Alas! they had been friends in youth.
But whispering tongues can poison truth.
And constancy lives in real mas above,
And life is thorny and youth is vain.
And to be wroth with one we love
Doth work like madness on the brain.

and came the socialization of the Congressional body in take came marshes of stagnant Clurch life ere, similar to the marshes of stagnant Clurch life ere, similar to the marshes of stagnant Clurch life ere, similar to the marshes of stagnant Clurch life ere, similar to the marshes of stagnant Clurch life ere, similar to the marshes of stagnant Clurch life ere, similar to the marshes of stagnant Clurch life ere, similar to the control of the control that come not come from those marshes, not yet dry, he can be come from these marshes, not yet dry, he may be come of the control that are specific ere more transity than I could have spoked in the control of New Ragkand demonstration in yet of the residence of the control of New Ragkand demonstration in yet of the residence of the control of New Ragkand demonstration in yet of the residence of the control of New Ragkand demonstration in the control of New Ragkand demonstration in yet of the residence of the control of New Ragkand demonstration of the Church of the control of New Ragkand demonstration of the Church of the Control of New Ragkand demonstration of the Church of the Control of New Ragkand of N

much as any of our lenders [applause], and, if you please, the sky became perfectly clear for you and for me only when the opening was made heaven-wide by the ascent through it of your asinted Lincoln. Load and protonged applause.] This then is the stology I have to make for the Church: that Webster was her Archbishop; that deformers were mingled with reformers. Bevond these propositions I say nothing in excuse of Boston orthodoxy, for we were behind God, and bitterly have we reaped the fruits of our tardiness. Let us nereafter in the history of our nation remember that it is the business of the Church to move ahead of reform and draw it on, and not to be dragged by it,—to be a moon before temperance, and social reform, and the rights of labor, as we were not in regard to the wave of anti-slavery. We were dragged by that wave. Had we drawn it we should have saved all that was wrecked in the bloody deluges [Applause.] But now look eastward, and into the territory beyond the Rueson. Notice that the most typical sights are the college bell and the factory chimney.

NEW ENGLAND IS BECOMING NEW IRELAND.

Our manufactoring populations are growing much more rapidly than those of the cities. An opera-

the most typical sights are the college bell and the factory chimney.

NEW ENGLAND IS BECOMING NEW IRELAND. Our manafacturing populations are growing much more rapidly than those of the cities. An operative class, disrasted with the Charch, is becoming very large in New England, and the seed plats for small philosophy are always fat and wide whenever a population neglects habitual attendance on God's house. Give me a copulation which, for any cause whatever, fulls to assemble at least once in seven days in clean clothes to listen to religious, pirilosophic, or ethical truth, and lift its soul aloft on anthems to God, and I will show you a population little by little falling under the power of charlatans as leaders. Any large manufacturing population that neglects church attendance habitually will ultimately be led by quacks. [Voices—'That is so."] The The difference between the rich and poor is growing wide in many manufacturing centres in New England, and our voluntary system, whenever an aristocratic church instats on it that people shall have something to wear or not go to church at all, repels the poor. Some churches are very much to biame. I believe ninety out of 100 are glad to see all classes of men in charch, but we do have churches that are in debt and want only rich people to come to church that we do have churches that are in debt and want only rich people to come to church that when they erect a new house, dedicate to God only a mortgags. [Laughter,] I have no objection to lofty church architecture if the rich and poor can gather together under it. [Applause.] But, when a large manufacturing population gets the idea, fallacious more or less, —a very false tides in nine cases out of ten,—when it takes to heart some anticipation for its children. thinks that it will be worse with the time to come than the present, and when it keeps out of the churches under a feeling that poverty is not wanted in these clubs of velvety pews, then, little by little, that population will be led by all kinds of religiou

The control of the co

said publicly that he never had broken with the Church. His poems are resonant with that divine melody that fills the Pesalms. There is in him a Hebrew tendency to divine harmony of the soul, and to-day there is not a more fervent Christian in Massachusetts than John Greenleaf Whittier, whose spirit often helped us in the Civil War as the pillar of fire helped the chosen people of old. [Applause.] But it isn't every man that has Whittier's balance of soul; it isn't every man that can be held in check by his own good sense after he has been sunned by the delinquencies of Christians. I know that one in twelve of the original Apostles was a villain. I don't know that more than one in twelve of the moderns is a villain. [Laughter.] Even if you should yet in modern times have hope, as I might have had hope. In ancient times. But the trouble with the modern Church is that, whereas in old times Judas went and hung himself, sometimes he holds the bag now and will not go and hang himself. [Applause and laughter.] Our voluntary system masses it important for the man who holds the bag to have power.

A HYPOCRITE IN THE CHURCH, if he be a Judas and holds the bag, will not go and hang himself—is a Judas magnified, a Judas colossal; and the chief millistone around the neck of modern Christianity under the evangelical free system is the unhung, colossal Judas who holds the bag. [Applause.] Don't say I am too severer for not long ago it was my fortune to deliver a lecture against bankraupts, and next morning an oily-tongued man seated himself near me in the train and commended my course of thought. I listened with what grace I could, remembering my temptations to pride in spite of the boxings which come so frequently as to make me far more humble than my friends think I am, -for I am an humble man by nature. [Laughter.] But I survived this man's praise easily, for after he had left me a neighbor of his took his seat at my side and said, "'That man who has been commenting on your lecture has himself failed five times and said,

will not unite with the charch and keep such hypocrites out. [Applause i] WHAT CAN WE MINISTERS DO UNDER A VOLUNTARY SISTEM?

A greatdeal. We can sucrifice our salaries, and often do. And when the trouble comes about a case of church-discipline, usually it is not the fault of the pastor that Judas is not hung. [Voices—"That's so," and laughter.] And if you laugh, let the criticism fall on our American generosity—on this prairie-like breadth of sympathy with all forms of life, even with that American sharpness when it is without principle. And if the church, filled with this principle of loose government in our democratic age of men thinking for themselves, is not able to drive worldliness out of itself much better than out of itself under the old system of Church and State. I think it has done far better than that. Even if it had done no better than that, it would have done very much in the presence of these terrific difficulties. It is a difficult thing to hold one of your lake steamers in position when it is moving up the rapids of the St. Lawrence. If she don't make the progress of an inch, her engines must put forth colossal power to hold her in position in that current: and the American Church has not only been held in position here, but she had made an advance in her position in the Old World, and she has made it against a terrific current. Not only outside of the ship, but inside it, rushing through all her wheels, we have these very currents, the outcome of loose government, that are the chief trouble, after all, of that machinery or engine that held the ship in position. [Applause.] And you who share the sentiment are the engines. [Laughter.]

I have left myself but little space in which to speak of the ship in the left myself but little space in which to speak of the ship of the ship had a confession that the Paine Hall in Boston is about to be sold under a mortgage. [Laughter.] You must remember that it was built by contributions from all parts of the United States. I have even made an extract from

and any in which the cultivators of science will be reverent believers in the fact of the supernatural and in the miracles of the Bible. Epes Sargent thinks it will. William Mountford thinks it must. Robert Dale Owen thinks at will. But Katie King put him in her pocket and almost put the Allantic Monthly there also. It is said that a very different mind, namely, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, thought it would. It is vastly rash to assert this. But it appears to me important that those who fear and that those who desire the success of skepticism should notice, first, that the Sprittualist body is divided between Christian and Infided Sprittualists; and secondly, that the Sprittualist is an excountly, that the logical result, whatever the practical might be, of the proof by Sprittualism of the critetone of modern evidence of the supernatural, should that proof ever be given, would be a perhaps logically needless, but in these days a practically useful, condimation of the ancient evidence of the supernatural. I hold five propositions to be true concerning Spiritualism, the last three of which are simply hypothetical:

Pirat—The chief propositions of modern Spiritualism are: First, the possibility of intercourse between human and disembodien, or supermundanc, spirits; second, the trustworthiness of that intercourse as a source of religiona knowledge.

Second—Spiritualism has by no means proved the second of these propositions and probably will be as far from proving it after 500 years more of effort to establish the second, all that would be proved would be the existence and agency of evil spirits,—a position neither new nor unscriptural.

Fourth—If the first of these propositions were established, and it should be impossible to establish the second, all that would be proved great good would result, for a spiritualism would prove to be simply a modern Demonalogy, it would yet contain modern evidence of the supernatural, and the modern evidence would superabundantly confirm the ancient.

I do not forget

and the modern evidence would superabundantly confirm the ancient.

I do not forget

THE DISTINCTION BETWERN THE SUPERNATURAL AND THE MIRACULOUS;

nor that between the superatural and the inexplicable. I do not forget that those who are not convinced by Moses and the Prophets might not be convinced by the best modern evidence of the supernatural exists is, logically, the distinction of anti-supernaturalism. "The New Testament narratives cannot be true because they contain accounts of miracles" (anti-supernaturalism says, from Hume to Stranss). The impossibility of the supernatural, Ernest Renan afferms, is the first tenet in the science of modern historical criticism. "A theological miracle," Theodore Parker taught, is as impossible as a round triangle." I do not predict the practical results; out on the supposition that the manifestations at, for example. Stratford. Conn., which the Boston Journal of Chemistry said not long since it believed occurred, and that it could not explain, did actually occur; and on the supposition that they prove aimply the action of supermundane intelligence, then, logically, Stratford answers Strauss.

An immense distinction exists between proving the action of supermundane intelligence and proving the action of disembodied spirits, or has they prove simply the action for the science of disembodied spirits and proving the action of fisembodied spirits and proving the action of disembodied spirits and proving the action of disembodied spirits and proving the action of religions knowledge. To overlook either of these distinction is to read into the superiualism is enormosis. If only to stay the delusion of the proving that either, or any, or all of these, and into blank insunity have rushed. The Spiritualist newspapers and books are most of them there. The amount of evil directly and indirectly resulting from modern Spiritualism is enormosis. If only to stay the delusion of the popular and modern between the subject of the subject of certain circles of society. Spiritualist You say I

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WASHINGTON.

Investigations—An Opening for Agents—Subscriptions to the New

Agents—Subscriptions to the New Four Per Cents.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The charges filed with the President against Dr. Woodworth Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals, are a duplicate of those lately investigated in the Treasury Department, and reported to be trivial, false, and malicious. Upon failure to make trouble in the Treasury, the matter was carried over to the President. The charges were new president. over to the President. The charges were pre-ferred by three men, one of whom was dismissed for drunkeness, one for receiving bribes and for copying official correspondence from letters books and furnishing it to outside parties for

use against officers in the service. use against officers in the service.

The investigation of the claim of Tilton. Wheelwright & Co. by the last House of Representatives resulted in a report that the claim paid by Robeson, amounting to \$32,391, was fraudulent. The report showed that Hawley, a clerk in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, received several hundred dollars from Tilton for furnishing him with copies of the records in the case. Hawley has lately beer discharged by Secretary Thompson, and has

Tilton for furnishing him with copies of the records in the case. Hawley has lately been discharged by Secretary Thompson, and has opened a law-office here.

Gen. Smith, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, has returned. He says the announcement in the Baltomore American that he was on a tour of inspection along the coast was altogether incorrect. He only started to inspect Baltimore.

Secretary Sherman arrived to night by land having abandoned the revenue cutter Grant for surer methods of travel.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Solicitor of the Treasury Raynor has given an oplulon which unless disapproved by Secretary Sherman, will have the effect to make lively times for claim agents, and lead to a big raid on the Treasury, Early during the late Rebellion, Secretary Stanton fixed the rate of compensation to be paid to railroad companies for transportation of troops at 2 cents per mile for each person carried. Many of the roads accepted these rates under protest. Since the War closed repeated attempts have been made, but all claims were disallowed. The Quartermaster-General, the Secretary of War, and the Second Comptroller, all declined to allow any rate in excess of that fixed by Secretary Thompson. Since Mr. Raynor was made Solicitor of the Treasury, one of these claims was again presepted, and by some means referred to him for an opinion. He has acted on the case, and written an opinion favorable to the railroad company. To allow this

the Secretary of the Navy and one or two other memoers of the Cabinet. They will return to Washington about the latter part of the week.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Merit—Orangemen—Thousand Islands.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MONTREAL, July 20.—Much fil-feeling has been excited in the medical profession, and

been excited in the medical profession, and especially in this city, by the action of the French Canadian doctors at the annual meeting of the Provincial College of Physicians and Sur-geons, just closed at Three Rivers. By a dextergeons, just closed at Three Rivers. By a dexter-ous movement in obtaining blank proxies, a number of these men came to the meeting for the purpose of excluding English members of the profession from all control. The result was that, out of forty members of the Board, only ten English-speaking members were elected, whilst all the officers but one—the Vice-Presi-dent, who could not be removed—are French Canadians.

Canadians.

A large number of the infamons fraternity known in the coal-regions of Pennsylvania as Molly Maguires, who had compromised themselves seriously in that country, have made their escape across the border and located here. It is believed they were the chief instigators in the recent riots that disgraced Montreal.

To-day Col. Labranche presented F. Fitzpatrick, private of No. 2 Company, Sixty-fith Battalion, with \$100, subscribed by his comrades as a reward for the plucky manner in which he stuck to his rife in the attack made by the late John McKeown and others, and his fulfillment of orders issued to him.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Orrawa, July 20.—This morning the following letter was received by Henry Crack, one of the leading Ottawa Orangemen who went to Montreal:

Sin: Prepare for death, for you will be shot within two weeks.

A Good Insernas.

Each of the Orangemen and Protestants who went to Montreal are to be presented with a lithographed copy of the address read to them on their return, with name attached.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 20.—The camp-meeting at Thousand Islands, in the River St. Lawrence, opened Wednesday, and will continue till the middle of August. Already the attendance is large, with new accessions every day. One hundred tents, and about the same number of cottages, have been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

To the Western Associated Press.

QUEBBC, July 20.—The shareholders of the Stadacona Insurance Company agreed to pay without delay that proportion of each share of subscribed stock necessary to a settlement of existing claims against the Company. The question of resuming was reserved until all claims were disposed of. Canadians.

A large number of the infamous fraterulty

RELIGIOUS. Recial Dispates to The Pribuse.

Keokuk, Ia., July 30.—The new Jewish syns-Keokuk, Ia., July 20.—The new Jewish synagogue in this city, which has just been completed, was formally dedicated this afternoon. The ceremonies lasted two hours and a half, and were of a very interesting and impressive character. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lillienthal. of Cincinnati, assisted by the Rev. H. Blach, of Peoria, the Rev. Joseph Bogen, of this city, and the officers of the congregation. They were held in Hebrew, German, and English, and included the ceremony of depositing the scrolls of the law in the ark. Dr. Lillienthal preached the dedicatory sermon and pronounced the invocation. The synagogue has been erected at a cost of 316,000, and is the only one in the State. It is a very handsome structure, and was beautifully decarated for the dedication with flowers and evergreens. It was flied with spectators, and the ceremonies were witnessed with intense interest. Sabbath stryices will be held in the synagogue to morrow morning, when Dr. Lillienthal will again preach.

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loors of the Treasury to d would take hundreds from the Government. as yet to act on Solicitor it is believed that he will as uniformly refused to

et. They will return to latter part of the week.

AN NEWS.

medical profession, and constant and the state of the profession, and constant the annual meeting to of Physicians and Survee Rivers. By a dextertaining blank provies, a came to the meeting for my English members of the Board, only members were elected, but one—the Vice-Presible removed—are French

the infamous fraternity ons of Punnsylvania as had compromised themhat country, have made border and located here, e the chief instigators in lagraced Montreal, e presented F. Fitzpatrick, any, Sixty-fith Battallon, by his comrades as a remanuer in which he stuck a made by the late John and his fulfillment of ov-

his morning the follow-d by Henry Crack, one of angemen who went to

A Good IRISHMAN.

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The camp-meeting, in the River St. Laving, and will continue this Aiready the attendance casions every day. One at the same number of setel for the accommodations.

Associated Press.
he shareholders of the Company agreed to pay portion of each share of sary to a settlement of the Company. The was reserved until \$1

to The Privar.

The new Jewish synath has just been combined this afternoon. We have and a half, and g and impressive charlacted by the Rev. Dr. 4, assisted by the Rev. Dr. 4, assisted by the Rev. Rev. Joseph Bogen, of a of the congregation. The crew, German, and Enceremony of depositable with the ark. Dr. the dedicatory sermon cation. The synagogue to f 316.000, and is the tis a very handsome fully decorated for the and evergreens. It was I the ceremonies were terest. Subbath servery synagorue to morrow when with a servery than the ceremonies were the servery and the control of the control of the control of the ceremonies were the servery synagorue to morrow when with a servery control of the control of the ceremonies were the servery control of the ceremonies were the ceremonies were

ELECTRIC CANDLE.

The Wonderful Invention of M. Jabloshkoff.

A Description, Verbal and Pictorial, of His Apparatus.

Promise of an Electric Light at Cincinnati.

[Airred Niaudet in La Nature-Translated from the Prench by J. Fitagerald.]

Public attention has been directed to Jablosh-koff's system of electrical lighting by the use that has been made of it at the Magasins du Louvre, in illuminating a hall recently opened. During the past year this invention was brought under the notice of the public by a communication addressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences. tion addressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences, and by an experiment made before the Physical Society. The readers of La Nature are acquainted with the usual methods of producing lectrical light, and we here again explain

THEIR GENERAL PRINCIPLES,
with a view to render more intelligible the com-

parisons we propose to make.

Two carbon-points, borne on suitable metalde supports, are arranged in one line, with their tips in contact. An electric current of high intensity is made to pass into them:
they may become heated, but they will not
give out light unless they be separated by a
little distance from each other. On separating them, by the hand or otherwise, the voltaic arc appears and gives out a very strong light. This light persists, provided the carbons are a few millimetres apart, but, as the carbons waste away, the distance between their tips be-

light. This light persists, provided the carbons are a few millimetres apart, but, as the carbons waste away, the distance between their tips becomes greater, the voltate are is lengthened, and soon the light goes out, unless the points are again brought near to each other. Hence it is seen that this rudimentary apparatus cannot support the electric light for over a few minutes, and some contrivance had to be devised for approximating the carbons in proportion as they waste away, and for keeping them a very small distance apart. This is done in the lamps devised by Serrin, Foucault, and others.

When the source of electricity is a pile or a magneto-electric machine with continuous currents, like Grainme's machine, a new difficulty is met with; for here the two carbons are consumed unequally, the positive one wasting about twice as fast as the negative. On the other hand, machines with alternately reversed currents present this peculiarity, that in them the waste of the two carbons is equal.

To whatever grade of perfection such lamps may have attained, they undoubtedly

LABGR UNDER SUNDRY DISADVANYAGES.
Their mechanism is delicate, and necessitates very great care on the part of those who operate them. It is not very easy to regulate them. Their main bulk, being situated beneath the luminous point, casts an objectionable shadow. As usually constructed, their size is such that they cannot work over three hours without having fresh carbons put in, and this renewal of the carbons necessitates either a temporary interruption of the lighting or else the keeping of an extra machine, which involves an increased outlay of money. Finally, the price of such machines is pretty high, and can hardly be reduced.

The very great progress made during the last few years in the construction of magneto-electric machines has made more evident the imperfections of the regulating apparatus.

Such was the condition of things when a Russian engineer, M. Jabloshkoff, succeeded in dispensing altogether with the mechanism of electric lam between the one and the other, and extinguish the voltaic are by requiring it to make too great a span. But such is not the case; the high temperature of the voltaic are is sufficient to melt and even to vaporize glass of kaolin, and thus the insulating septum between the carbons wears away simultaneously with them.

If the source of electricity gives constant

the carbons wear unequality, one wasting more rapidly than the other, the tween the tween the points will become too great, and the light will be extinguished. To overcome this difficulty, we have only to make the carbon that hums most burns most rapidly twice as thick as the ther. It is true that 1 hitherto
THE ELECTRIC has worked better with magneto-elec-tric machines tric machines giving alternating currents than with piles or Gramme machines; in the former case the carbons wear away equally, and are of the same thick. same thickress.
To complete the description of Jabloshkoff's apparatus, we have to add that each carbon is socketed in a brass tube, connectivities are selected.

paratus, we have to add that each carbon is socketed in a brass tube, connected with a wire coming from the source of electricity. The set wo tubes are attached to each other in various ways, according to the applications ways, according to the applications with each other.

The name candle has been very happily applied to this simple apparatus; it is, indeed, a candle with two wicks burning side by side, and which lower their luminous point as combustion goes on. One interesting peculiarity it possesses, namely, that the luminous point as combustion goes on. One interesting peculiarity it possesses, namely, that the luminous point can be turned downward, so that there is nothing to throw a shadow. Its light may be modified by the use of opal or ground-glass shades.

How the Candle is Lighted.

Doe of the principal advantages of Serrin's lamp is made ready, say, in the morning, and, when night comes, all that is required is to admit the electric current, and light is instantaneously produced. At first Jabloshkoff lighted his candle directly by supporting on the tips of the two picks a piece of charcoal, which he soon afterward removed; thus the voltaic are was produced as in electric lamps, by beginning with contact, and then placing the two corbons at the required distance from each other. But it was necessary to devise some method for lighting the candle from a distance, and this fresh difficulty M. Jabloshkoff has overcome by a very simple device. He places between the two carbons a little bit of graphite of the diameter used in lead-pencils; this acts as a conductor between the two wicks of the candle. On the current entering it, the bit of graphite soon becomes red hot, and is burned up; there is then a break of continuity between the wicks, and the electric are is produced. Instead of graphite, a fine metallic wire, or a bit of lead, can be used.

tween the wicks is fused at the point near the voltaic arc, and so disappears gradually in proportion to the waste of the carbon-points. But this fusion of the insulator is attended with another consequence that but few of our readers would have anticipated. That which in its solid state is an insulator becomes in its liquid state a conductor, and allows of a longer span of the electric arc than could be had in the free air. Owing to this conductivity of the the strip of kaolir, the circuit may be opened for a moment and the candle lighted again without any need of resorting to any of the contrivances already described under the head of "Lightning." But after a certain length of time, as the substance cools, it loses its conductivity, and then the candle cannot be relighted by simply closing the circuit. Hence the electric candle may be used for transmitting telegraphic signals, according to the Morse alphabet, by means of flashes of greater or less duration, divided by longer or shorter periods of eclipse. For such use the candle is better adapted than the electric lamp, as it is more readily relighted, producing at once a perfect voltale arc, whereas in the lamp the arc is produced gradually.

Hitherto a separate pile, or a separate machine, has been necessary for the production of each electric light, and it has been found impossible to place two lamps in one circuit. This is readily understood when we consider the mechanism of the regulating apparatus. In electric lamps the approximation and the separating of the carbons are controlled by an electro-magnet, which itself follows the variations of resistance in the circuit produced by changes in the length of the voltale arc. As the arc lengthens the resistance of the circuit is increased, and the electro-magnet is weakened, and allows the carbons to approximate. It is easily understood that if there are two lamps and two voltale arcs in one circuit, and if only one of these arcs is lengthened, both electro-magnets will eat and shorten the two voltale arcs. T

PROMISE YOF AN BLECTRIC LIGHT AT CINCIN
Cincinnati Commercial, July 18.

The lighting of the Highland House and Price's Hill with calcium lights has been done by Messrs. P. Hawk and J. Roslin, of No. 14 East Ninth street, who style themselves the "Cincinnati Electric and Calcium-Light Company." Mr. Roslin, a young Frenchman, who is thoroughly posted in his business, scientifically and practically, appears to be an electrician of experience. He has lately been desirous to introduce the electrical light into practical use in this city. Several weeks ago he ordered a "Gramme" machine from Paris. It has ne yet arrived, and he cannot account for its delay. He expects to receive it soon, however, and give Ch.chmati an opportunity to see the power of such a light. The electricity for the Gramme machine is generated by a steam-engine power. This one will require a three-horse power. Its advantage is merely that it is portable. It can be wheeled around from place to place. The improved electrical lights have batteries, as has the Russian improvement, of which so much is being said.

Mr. Roslin has had considerable experience in

electrical lights have batteries, as has the Russian improvement, of which so much is being said.

Mr. Roslin has had considerable experience in the use of the Gramme machine, particularly in submarine work. He was with the expedition that sought, in vain, for the treasures of the Spanish galleons on the coast of Spain. He was also, for two years, with the French expedition to the coasts of China and Japan, making submarine explorations.

Mr. Boslin is not very enthusiastic about his experiments that he proposes to make here in electrical lights, on account of the great expense attending them. He says that to put the Gramme machine up, including its original cost, will cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000. After that, the expense will be merely that of running it by steam, and the constant attendance of a man. He calculates that the electrical light is fifteen times as powerful as the calcium. To give an idea of the power of the ordinary calcium light, as used last night at the Highland House, Mr. Roslin offered us an experiment, of which the Commercial availed itself. At 9 o'clock last night he turned the Highland House light in the direction of the Commercial office, being guided by red and green lights burned on the roof of the office. It was difficult to get the bearing, but when, occasionally, the intensely brilliant white combustion of the lime flashed upon the roof it made shadows from objects and enabled the eye to read the medium advertising types of a paper. The distance between the points, in an air-line, is fully three-fourths of a mile. This was a very satisfactory test, considering the fact of the moonlight. But if the electrical light is fifteen times as strong as that, by all means give us a specimen of the ectrical light is fifteen ti that, by all means give us a specimen of the lighting capacity of that fluid.

A REGION OF CALMS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—A paper upon the "Region of Calms" will, in all probability, be read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, soon to be held in this city,-that subject having recently been much discussed among local scientists. Since the es-tablishment of a Signal Office at this place, it has been scientifically developed that we have here as plainly a marked region of calms as was ever known upon the ocean; and it is due to this natural phenomenon that the climate of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Alabama, North this natural phenomenon that the climate of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Alabama, North Georgia, and North Mississippi is so congenial. This region measures 300 miles from north to south, commencing with the Ohio River; and 300 miles from east to west, the Mississippi River and the western ranges of the Alleghenies forming the boundary lines. It has been observed over and over again that this locality is but little affected by the cold waves which sweep down the Mississippi Valley from the northwest. These currents, upon reaching Cairo, are driven up the Ohio River Valley, across the country, to and out the St. Lawrence; consequently, the outer edge only touches upon the locality which by common consent has become known as the "Region of Calms." This region was also recently tested by Prof. King's two balloon-ascensions at Nashville, and the one at Chattanooga. It was discovered that it would be impossible for a balloon to make anything like a long voyage, however desirable it might be,—the aerostat being constantly beset with calms, and its progress thus constantly checked. Prof. King says that, while no great distances can be traveled, a balloon will more easily attain a greater height here than in any other portion of the country. In this peculiar locality the seasons are so well defined that, with the proper culture, the failure of crops ought to be very rare.

It is an account of the important results made manifest through Dr. A.C. Ford, Signal Officer at this station, that the Professors of Vanderbilt University have been induced to offer to the Government apacious apartments in that institution for the use of the Signal Service, free of charge. This proposition has been sent on to Washington, with a strong indorsement from Dr. Ford, and I doubt not it will be accepted.

ELGIN.
Correspondence of The Tribune. ELGIN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 17.—The intense dissatisfaction of the horsemen who participated in the races here last week has finally culminated in suits being commenced against Stephen Lasher, the Manager, by Al Hankins, of Chicago; Brady & Caldwell, of Peoria; H. J. Woodruff, of Grand Rapids; and R. W. Thomas, of Michigan. The amount claimed is something less than \$200 by each, being premiums which their horses won, and which the manager refuses to pay. The premiums advertised to be paid

than \$200 by each, being premiums which their horses won, and which the manager refuses to pay. The premiums advertised to be paid amounted to \$1,800, while the manager states that he received \$784 only, paid it all ont, and is unable to meet further demands. The cases have excited considerable interest, and will come up before 'Squire Hewett on Thursday of this week.

The running colt "Jim Murphy" was sold while here to Palmer Clarke, of this city, for \$500.

The offices of the two express companies here—the American and the United States—will be consolidated Aug. 1,—Mr. Nicholls, of the United States—will be consolidated Aug. 1,—Mr. Nicholls, of the United States Company, being relieved, and Mr. Lee, of the American, taking sole charge of the new office. The business of both concerns will be pooled on a basis of 60 per cent to the American and 40 to the United States. The requirements of the new office will include two wagons and three clerks.

The celebrated Emma Mine is again brought before the public. O. P. Chisholm, whose father was former owner of the property, has gone East with his attorney to attend a suit in the Chancery Court of Vermont, which Mr. Chisholm commenced in New York a short time since. Mr. Chisholm claims \$400,000 from

Messrs. Park & Baxter, against whom the suit is brought, for alleged false pretenses in selling his stock in England at par, and reporting sales at 40 to 45. The difference amounts to this large sum, nearly half a million. The case was changed from New York to Vermont for prudential reasons.

Capt. William Smalles has commenced the organization of a militia company under the State law, and will hold a public meeting at the Court-House on Wednesday evening of this week- to perfect arrangements. Fifteen men are already enrolled; forty-three only are required to secure recognition from the Adjutant General. The State furnishes armory, arms, fuel, and lights free. This company will probably be mustered into the Third Regiment,—Col. Stambaugh, of Sterling.

On the Board of Trade, to-day, the sales amounted to nearly \$20,000. Two hundred and forty boxes part skim-cheese sold at 8 cents; 400 boxes full cream at 8½ cents; 3,545 boxes miscellaneous at 7 to 8½ cents per pound. Twenty-two thousand nine hundred pounds of faotory butter sold at an average of 22½ cents. These goods will mostly be shipped to Chicago, 8t. Louis, and New York.

CIVIL SERVICE.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM, To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 16.—Before any radical change in the Civil Service is attempted, it must be de-

termined whether an elective officeholder can justly request appointments for his friends. During the Presidential canvass, the whole question was left comparatively alone by nearly all of the speakers, except Carl Schurz and George F. Hoar. Machine politicians had no fondness for the subject. The pertinent refer-ences of Mr. Hayes to the matter in his letter of acceptance were, from their own standpoint, considered so many political, generalities which the election would satisfactorily dispose of. The President's order has made it very clear that, whatever their conclusions may have been,

the election would satisfactorily dispose of. The President's order has made it very clear that, whatever their conclusions may have been, he fully intends to carry out the promises made when he accepted the nomination.

It would seen, that, according to the national law of compensation for services rendered, there might be some right in the request of a Congressman that the men to whom he virtually owes his election should be rewarded. It must be borne in mind, however, that the reward, if made, comes out of the Public Treasury, and not out of the pocket of the successful candidated; and that he is consequently making the public pay his own obligations. It must also be understood that this natural law of service and reward is perverted to its worst uses when the promise of office is a contract entered into at the beginning of a canvas, before a convention is held, or even a ward meeting is called.

So deeply is the spoils system ingrained into the body politic that elective officeholders, whose integrity has been unquestioned, unhesitatingly claim, as an emolument of their positions, the right of naming appointees. It must be confessed that, during the previous Administration, this claim was not wholly disregarded. It must also be understood, as one of the prime difficulties the President has been forced to encounter, that to a great extent he has been obliged to rely, for information regarding the qualifications of applicants, upon those who honestly hold to the spoils system as one of the cardinal doctrines of their political faith; and that, therefore, if the Civil-Service reform has not advanced as rapidly as its extreme advocates have anticipated, the fault, if there be any, lies in the comparative inability of the President to obtain other than biased or ex-parte information.

The immediate remedy is in popular education into the details of politics, so that a ward or primary meeting is as familiar to the disinterested over as the precinct in which he country is placed, and fully determine the necessity

HOW TO REFORM THE CIVIL-SERVICE.

SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ONAHA, Neb., July 9.—Will you favor the readers of This Tribune with its views upon the advisability or inadvisability of placing all employes of the Government upon the same basis as the officers of the army and navy? It seems to me that, so long as an employe in the Civil-Service (I mean cietks, officers, and isborers) is honest, attentive to duty, civil, capable, obedient, and moral, he should not be removed to gratify the whim of a superior. To, many tae President has not gone far enough in his efforts at Civil-Service reform. Congress ought to be called upon to take a hand at it.

T. F.

[The politicians of the machine class will not permit such a system to be established in this coun-

permit such a system to be established in this country. The "victors" at an election insist upon enjoying the spoils of their triumph; and the first thing they do is to turn out all of their political opponents, and put in members of their "ma-chine." This has been the constant practice for fifty years. As the President's own term is only four years, he cannot guarantee any person a ten-ure longer than that. Under the existing Consti-tution, Congress-could not enact a valid law for-bidding the President and Secretaries from making binding the resident and secretaries from making, removals and appointments. The present Tenure-of-Office act is about as far as Congress can go in that direction without violation of the Constitution. The thing to be first done is to educate public opinion up to the standard proposed by our correspondent, before Congress can ever be induced to move in the matter.—En 1 o move in the matter. - ED.]

B. F. ALLEN.

Letter from H. Blennerhassett, of New York. To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Another article on B. F. Allen in yours of the 10th, from "Hawkeye"; and still information is circulated that is not true, -statements like these: The indictments pending against B. F. Allen in Chicago were instigated by Eastern parties in this mortgage-suit to destroy Allen's testimony that the As-signee was ready for trial at the May term, but the other side not; that the Assignee would show beyond the possibility of contradiction that the Cook County National Bank did not owe "those parties" one cent,—was prepared to show that, instead of an indebtedness to Allen, Stephens & Co., or the Charter Oak Company, the Cook County Bank and Mr. Allen owe them nothing, as shown by their own books and vouchers. All of which, he says, he gets

from the Assignee.
False statements are not proof: prove them,

from the Assignee.

False statements are not proof: prove them, Mr. Assignee. The Assignee must be a most ignorant man as to his own case.

The May term was about to open in Iowa, when this Assignee's lawyers were still East on a trip to take testimony for themselves in the case. They had promised to come early in January: had written appointing the loth of March, at 10 o'clock a. m.; and, finally, came the last of April. It was then a physical impossibility for them to get up the necessary printed papers for the Court for that term; they did not have them ready. They had taken for their side 1,700 large printed pages of testimony, in which were many new statements the other side could disprove. Owing to their own delays and waste of time, it was impossible for the case to be tried at that term.

That Allen's indictments were maliciously procured and instigated by this Assignee's opponents in this suit to discredit his testimony is not true. Let me say that, amongst the witnesses called by this Assignee's lawyers, a considerable number of them contradictions by his letters. The following are a few, having no interest in the suit, who swore pointblank opposite to Mr. Allen on material lacts: Sol Smith, Eaq., President Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, Chicago; John De Koven, Esq., Casher Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company; Chauneey T. Bowen, Esq.; S. V. White, Esq., President Rock Island Railroad Company; Chauneey T. Bowen, Esq.; S. V. white, Esq., New York; Warren Hussey, Esq.

"Falsas in uno, falsus in ommibus." Then, besides this, how can he stand against the proofs put in of his false returns to the Comptroller of the Currency, in which he swears the hen bankrupt Cook

County National Bank had, on the 2d of October, 1874, \$654,297.81, and on the 31st of December, 1874, \$590,627.39 of cash, either in the bank's vanits, or with other banks subject to check! How against the affidavits of Berthold Lowenthal, John H. Hammond, and William Hicking, all of Chicago, on which he was arrested by capias, etc., etc.! With all this discredit of B. F. Allen's testimony, these mare's nest discoverers bring themselves to believe that it needed further discrediting. The parties to this suit did not go to the unnecessary trouble of procuring his indictments. The Assignce knows of his own knowledge two things of B. F. Allen, his setness:

First—That B. F. Allen did swear he ordered the books of the Cook County National Bank falsified in the matter of the National State Bank of Des Molnes, of which the assignee was Vice-President.

Second—That Allen did commit an act of

Bank of Des Moines, of which the assignee was Vice-President.

Second—That Allen did commit an act of traudulent bankruptey in turning over to Obadiah Jackson assets of the estate after a petition in bankruptey had been filed against Allen, and said Assignee has claimed those assets (see suit William Hickling vs. Lowenthal, Allen, and others,—papers filed in Superior Court, Chicago, 18th May, 1877).

Both of these are pentientlary-offenses; and yet the Assignee still clings with hope to this man's testimony. Now, Mr. Assignee, what is the use of trying to back up this man, who you know has been guilty of crime after crime? Mr. Alien was indicted by the orders of the Department at Washington, after investigation by their sworn Special Agent, and you know it; and you know he is guilty, and that, if he escapes punishment, it will be a wrong to the community. This raising the cry of persecution of a man you know to be guilty, to create a false sympathy that may acquit, is unworthy of you.

The assertion that neither the Cook County

Won't somebody stop telling false stories Yours respectfully, H. BLENNERHASSETT.

ROCKFORD.

Discovery of Skeletons—Ancient Mound-Builders—Accident to the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury—Judicial Convention for the Thirteenth District.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 19.—Considerable stir has been created in scientific circles through the discovery the other day of some skeletons in one of the Rock River mounds. It appears some men were engaged ploying near the road on men were engaged plowing near the road, on a farm owned by Mr. Miller, and situated on the river road, about seven miles south of the city. The farm has upon it no less than sixty-five difriver road, about seven miles south of the city. The farm has upon it no less than sixty-five different mounds, some circular and some long mounds. The arrangement of these mounds would indicate that they were originally constructed for a simply defensive purpose. These walls, or mounds, embrace a considerable area, and inside the principal inclosures, flanked with defensive mounds, performing the service of bastions. In fact, military gentiemen give it as their opinion that a good fortification must have stood on this spot in former ages. The bones just excavated are evidently those of three different persons. There were six femora and six scapula. The skulls denote broad, square, massive face; chin very prominent; teeth further apart than usual to men of this day. No implements or relics were found near the bodies. Some years ago, your correspondent is informed, a very complete vase was found in a good state of preservation. This vase is pow in the possession of the Chicago Archaeological Society. The Rockford Scientific Association intend to explore the mounds at an early day, and those interested in assisting in the work can obtain all necessary information on applying to D. A. K. Andrus, Curator.

interested in assisting in the work can obtain all necessary information on applying to D. A. K. Andrus, Curator.

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. P. P. WOODBURY.

The Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, of this city, met with quite an accident Tuesday morning, at Madison, Wis., where he is spending a few days, visiting friends. While out driving, his horse became frightened at the cars coming suddenly in sight, and threw him from the carriage, breaking the socket of his right shoulder, and causing a painful and dangerous wound.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

A Judicial Convention was held at the Court-House last Thursday, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Convention at Free port, July 24. The following gentlemen were elected: The Hon. William Lathrop, C. M. Brazee, R. F. Crawford, L. McDonald, and J. B. Merritt. The Convention instructed its dele-

Brazee, R. F. Crawford, L. McDonald, and J. B. Merritt. The Convention instructed its delegates to vote in a unit for the Hon. J. M. Bailey, of Freeport, for Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois.

CHURCH VS. SECRET SOCIETIES.

Some six young men were expelled from the Swedish Lutheran Church of this city for joining the United Order of Ancient Workmen,—a secret organization which boasts three flourishing lodges in this city. It seems that the Lutheran Church does not allow its members to belong to any secret order. belong to any secret order.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Report of Dr. Packard, Secretary of the Report of Dr. Packard, Secretary of the United States Entomological Commission, on the Locusts of the Great Western Plains.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Salem, Mass., July 15.—Dr. A. S. Packard,

Jr., Secretary of the United States Entomologi-cal Commission, has just returned from an extended trip through portions of Colorado, Wyoming, Northern Utah, Eastern Idaho, Central and Eastern Montana, and through Dakota. He reports that 50 per cent of locust eggs in Colorado, about Denver and Greeley, were destroyed by parasites, according to the experience of Mr. A. H. Arnett, of Morrison, and Mr. Max Clarke, of Greeley. Though large

destroyed by parasites, according to the experience of Mr. A. H. Arnett, of Morrison, and Mr. Max Clarke, of Greeley. Though large numbers hatched out in the spring, the heavy, late rains, the extreme cold, the fall of snow for three days at the end of April, killed the young, so that few were left, except in small areas about Greeley and Longmont. The young died from apparently the same causes as in Kansas and Nebraska,—that is, extreme wet and cold weather. In the fall of 1876 eggs were laid in profusion in Colorado, and the farmers expected to have the "worst fight yet" with the locusts. May 29 and 30 a large swarm fiew over Julesburg, Col., on the Union Pacific Railroad, and were seen seventeen miles west of that point by Mr. Joseph Ramsay, of Greeley. These fiew from the south, probably from Texas.

In Wyoming locusts were reported as hatching out from a point fifty miles north of Laramie City to Custer. Light swarms from this region and the Black Hills may be expected in Colorado.

In Utah, Cache and Malade Valleys were badly infested. About Franklin, Utah, one-third of the wheat crop was reported as devoured by them. The winged locusts were beginning to fly June 11. These locusts will probably migrate to middle and southern Utah. Though numerous about Farmington, Utah, on the shores of Salt Lake, little injury was done, as the season was late, wet, and cold, and hatching was much later than usual.

In Idaho scattered broods of young were seen along the stage-road from Franklin to Pleasant Valley, but none were seen in Montana from the southern borders of the Territory through the central parts as far north as Fort Benton, nor along the Missouri River to the eastern border of the Territory. A few hatched out in the Bitter Root Valley, doing some damage, and locusts were reported to have hatched out on the Yellowstone River and the Upper Missouri, and none in the Gallatin, Mailson, or Jefferson Valleys. From reliable information received at Fort Benton, there were no young locusts were seen flying from the

rado) that the return westward migrations of the locust from the border States extend to the base of the Rocky Mountains from Colorado to the United States northern boundary line. It results from these observations that over an immense area in the Northwest supposed to have furnished the swarms which have hitherto devastated Kansas. Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesots, owing to the wet, cool, backward weather this spring, there were no young locusts developed, if many hatched. Should the present exceptionally cool and wet spring and summer be followed by a similar season in 1873, we may reasonably expect that the border States will not be invaded to an alarming extent next year. It also appears somewhat doubtful whether extensive swarms will invade the border States of Minnesots, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri this summer and fall, though light swarms may possibly fly east from the Black Hills and Yellowstone regions. But absolute predictions we do no wish to make, and merely suggest possible results.

CURRENT OPINION.

There will be divisions upon local ques-

There will be divisions upon local questions in Mississippi and the South, as there ought to be. These make a healthy condition of politics. The colored vote will divide, as will the white.—

New Ordina Times (Dem.).

The supposition that the indictment of Wells and Anderson is the first move in a scheme to oust Hayes is simply absurd. There is no power in Congress to remove an Executive once installed, in any other way than by impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors.—Bufato Courier (Dem.).

(Dem.).

We have nowhere seen the argument in favor of the de facto Governor as against the de jure Governor as trongly urged as in Dr. Bacon s letter, and, coming as it does from a man who personally sympathizes with Gov. Chamberlain, it will have great weight with the country.—Baltimore American (Rep.). If the silver dollar was at a premium when

If the silver dollar was at a premium when the bonds referred to were issued, and if the silver dollar was at a premium when it was demonetised in 1873, was not the act of demonetization an act of bad faith on the part of the Government? Did it not compet the bondholder to take his pay in a debased coim—geld? If not, why not!—Vinten (Ia.) Eagle (Rep.).

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Furber has put the working force and the accounts of the Charter Oak in better shape than he found them. Certainly, certainly. Mr. Farber did not desire to kill the Charter Oak immediately. He was to have haif the milk while the old cow gave milk, but none of the meat if she were butchered.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The report comes from Washington that

The report comes from Washington that the supporters of Tom Scott's Texas Pacific subsidy schemes have organized a strong loby to visit Columbus on the 25th and prevent the insertion of an anti-subsidy plank in the Ohio Democratic platform. This will be rare news for the delegates to the Convention. There is a deep feeling of unrest over the poor picking promised by the Democratic candidates this year, and the prospect of a rich lobby to operate upon will be to the members like a great rock in a thirsty land. —Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

Gail Hamilton's twelfth letter to the New York Tribune on Civil-Service Reform is thinner

Gail Hamilton's twelfth letter to the New York Tribune on Civil-Service Reform is thinner than any of its predecessors. It is made up almost entirely of shreds and patches, with now and then an original thread saturated in vitriol. The first half-dozen of her effusions attracted some attention and were enjoyed by the enemies of the Administration for their smartness, but, he later letters do not challenge public attention, and were not copied by the press of the country, nor are they read with interest by anybody.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.).

It is strange enough that these men, desperate as they are, do not see that their violence is folly, and can harm no one in the long-run but themselves. A great railroad corporation cannot be crushed by a gang of rioters, and the cohesive power of a mob is too slight to allow it to keep together, even for its own protection, more than a few days. At the end of that time they will find themselves out of place, out of pocket, out of reputation. The right to strike is inalienable, but there are times and ways of striking that are both foolish and wicked.—New York Tribune.

As encouraging a piece of news as has

As encouraging a piece of news as has come from Louisiana for months is the announcement that the Colored Baptist State Couvention, which has been in session at New Orleans, adopted unanimously resolutions incorsing the President's policy, and indicating their contentment with the present political situation. The Convention was eminently a representative body, delegates being present from 114 churches all over the State, representing 70,000 people, and the unanimity of its declaration is most significant. All accounts agree that the condition of the negroes in Louisiana is already improved, and that the relations between the races are kindlier than ever before since the War.

The break-down of the Hinjversal Life.

races are kindlier than ever before since the War.

The break-down of the Universal LifeInsurance Company follows close that of the Charter Oak, and serves to destroy more completely the
confidence felt in that line of business. There
seems to be no redeeming features in this breakup, and the savings of many who could ill-afford
their loss have gone to gratify the extravagance of
those who promised to honestly employ those
funds. It is an open question whether, if this
continues, there will not be a total and absolute
loss of confidence in such institutions. While it is
true that this is represented as the weeding-out of
the weak, leaving the sound companies stronger
than ever, it is also true that public confidence is
being gradually undermined, and this, of itself,
may yet cause a run thau will destroy other compaules.—Pitteburg Commercial-Gazette.

Mr. Furber's method of conducting lifeinsurance business seems to have been very much

Mr. Furber's method of conducting life-insurance business seems to have been every much like that of the Dutchman, who matched his ex-perience against another man's capital, and at the end of the partnership-period found himself pos-sessed of the capital as the reward of his superior business-knowledge, while his associate could only felicitate himself upon experience gained and cap-ital lost. The stock and policy holders of the companies which Mr. Furber has "managed" have received considerable. "superince." but it companies which Mr. Furber has "managed" have received considerable "experience," but it is Mr. Furber who has drawn the money by the hundreds of thousands. He is now squeezing the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, and policy-holders are requested to keep quiet during the operation, or, if they can't keep quiet, to keep as quiet as they can.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

to keep as quiet as they can.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

In reply to a question as to his estimate of Blaine as a public man. Mr. [Ben] Hill said: "I regard him as a bright man. He has a quick, brilliant mind, and can show to great advantage what he knows: but then he knows so little ": and the sombre expression again faded, while the brilliant reflection of the laughing eye gave point to the clossing part of the sentence. "Yes, sir," continued Mr. Hill, "I think Mr. Blaine knows less of the Constitution of his country than any man I ever knew to be in public life." He then went on to say that he regarded Blaine as a shrewd, adroit politician, but he possessed none of the elements of a statesman. At this point some one suggested that the Senate would not afferd as fine a display for Mr. Blaine's peculiar talent as the House had done. Mr. Hill seemed to think that the place and circumstance would be no check to Blaine's amolition.—White-Sulphur Springs Letter to Wheeling Register (Dem.).

In reference to the alleged want of a prop-

tion.—White-Sulphur Springs Letter to Wheeling Register (Dem.).

In reference to the alleged want of a proper system of education in Florida, the Semi-Tropical, of Jacksonville, declares it's not true. During the last ten years public schools have been established in every county in the State for both white and colored children. Libral provision is made by taxation for their maintensace from four to six months during the year. Generally separate schools are organized for the different races, but in some sparsely-settled sections both attend the same school. There is no disposition on the part of any to deprive the colored children of the means of education. The same magazine says: "We have heard very much talk of people being ostracised in the South for opinion's sake, but we have seen none of it in Florida. A man coming to this or any part of Florida can enjoy his political opinions with as much freedom as in the North. It is well known we were in Sherman's army, and that we vote the Republican ticket; but no one has quarreled with us, or questioned our right to vote as we please."

we vote the Republican ticket; but no one has quarreled with us, or questioned our right to vote as we please."

We don't know how the Federal officials intend to treat that "order," which, like so many other niterances of the Administration, seems to have required a good deal of explanation, and is susceptible of several different and condicting meanines adapted for various localities. But we do know what some pretty slanch Republicans in Federal offices are going to do about it,—and what, as we should think all independent and self-respecting men to whom the order may refer would do,—and that is, pay no attention to it whatever, so far as obeying it could hamper their individual political action. That portion of the order which forbids the levying of political assessments upon civil servants of the Government is right and just. But the rest of it, that portion which seems to demand that Federal officials shall regard themselves as so many political parishs, ought to be treated by them with silent contempt, as if it were a dead letter, a sort of brutum fulmen, as, indeed, it was probably intended to be.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Implacable Res.).

Judge Bartly, for a long time Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and now a prominent lawyer in this city, is the authority for the amnouncement that already a very well conceived and arranged movement is on foot looking to the formation of a new political parity, to be called "The Union Party." Judge Bartly is a brother-in-law of the Shermans, and has always been considered a Democrat. He says that he indoress the policy of Hayes, and that while he is sure that Hayes does not desire to create a Hayes party, as Andy Johnson and Tennessee, is a pariner of Judge Bartly, and he is an outspoken advocate of the new movement. It is alleged that there are thousands of the leading men of the South ready to join this party and that before Congress meets in October its purpose, strength, and good intentions will be made manifest. It is proposed to create this party and th

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different birrhoon, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-sv. ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue island-av., corner of Halsted-st. GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Di-vision-st. ANTON KROG. News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-MY NEW AND VERY COMPLETE Four-story, double, brick residence. 46x56, corner Pine and Pearson; lot 00 feet front; 18 rooms, 5 bath-rooms; Hale pasenger elevator, etc. 4C. W. DUR-HAM, 77 Major Block, 10 to 12. POR SALE—HANDSOME MILWAURER BRICK residence, with spacious grounds, corner Drexel-boulevard and Forty-seventh-sc., on favorable terms, liquire at 18 Chamber of Commerce.

POR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE OF 10 BOOMS AND 10t, 1350 Indians-av. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

L'OR SALE-GOOD DAIRY FARM, 640 ACRES, 55
miles northwest Chicago; \$27 per acre. FARINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-SUMMER RESIDENCE, WITH THREE acres of ground, situated upon the banks of the beautiful Fox Lake, Lake County, III., overlooking the whole lake; best fishing and hunting in the State mineral springs, pure water; good Chicago society, price \$2.500, or will rent house for the season. If not soki. Apply or address Col. O. LIPPINCOTT, 81 East Randolba-st. dolph.st.
LOR SALE—2100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT,
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and show in free; abstract free; 10-cent train
aiready on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE-FARMERS ATTEND! SO, 160, 200, 400 acre farms, with good buildings and fences, orchards, durable water, etc., etc., or fich, rolling prairie in Kankakee and Ifoquois Counties, at low prices; one-fourth or one-third down, balance in 5 years, interest payable annually; the first payment might be made in clear Chicago improved. See BELL & BING-HAM, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Ran dolph-et., near Clark. Room 5 and a, Sistollished 1834 CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Once to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuable of every description as GOLDSMID'S Doan and Bullio Office (licensed), 59 Sast Madison-st. Established 1865 POR SALE—1 NOTE FOR \$150, DUR IN DECEM-ber next, secured on lot near Central Park; 1 note for \$200, 10 per cent, due Dec. 1, 1873, secured on 80 acros of land in Southern Illinois; sold within 2 years for \$1,000. Address 50, Tribune office. 31,000. Address S 90, Tribune office.

PARM LOANS AT 8 PER CENTS ON IMPROVED farms in Illinois, by C. H. HENDRIX & CO., 179 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

LOAN ME ON, OR BUY FOR \$31, A TWO-STOP parlor organ, just new. Address 8 79, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT FOR FIVE years in sums of \$1,000 and over on farms or business brick blocks in Northern Illinois. E. SANFORD, Morris, Grundy County, Ill.

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MORTGAGE LOANS—\$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,500, AT 6

per cent; large amounts at 7; several small amounts
of \$500. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalic-st. TO LOAN-\$50. \$1,000, \$1,500, AND OTHER SUMS In hand to loan. Mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., New York, have money to loan on business or residence property in Chicago at 7 or 8 per cent. Apply to D. W. POMEROY, 17-Major Block, Chicago. TO LOAN-MONRY. ON FURNITURE, WARE house receipts, machinery, and other collaterals JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24. WANTED-\$10,000 FOR 3 OR 5 TRARS ON property in South Chicago. Address T3, Tribune.
WANTED-\$500 FOR ONE YEAR, ON CHOICE clear real estate near Chicago. Address S85, PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Northern and Central Illinois. No charge for renewals. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Itandolph and Dearborn-sts.

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commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO 'S. 195 and
188 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

A FORCED SALE AT AUCTION OF A SPLENDID
pair of jet black trotting horses, well matched,
and can trot in 3 minutes, together with double harness and top buggy made by Hall & Barilett, and a Coan
& Ten Brocke open Concord buggy, at WREN & CO. 'S.
196 and 198 Washington-st., Saturday, July 21, at 10
a. m.

CARRIAGES, CANDY AND MILK WAGONS painted and repaired; stock on hand; three set for so cents; satisfaction guaranteed. MAITIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

POR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE NEW AND SECTION of chand tuggles, carriages, and suikys, at decided bargains, 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTGOMERIE, ATTORNEY AT-LAW. ROOMS 49 and 50, 162 Washington-is. Chicago: prompt attention to confidential; unexceptionalble references.

THE FIRM OF BLIMEL & MONDINGER, 149 North-av., is this day dissolved by muchal consent. C. Mondinger is authorized to collect all accounts due to 1577.

Chicago July 26 1577.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, SHOW-case iron counters, 140 7 teet long and one 6 feet long. Address Sel, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CASH—I SECOND-street give description. Address Sel, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, 84 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, 88 94, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUND.

I OST-A LIBERAL REWAIRD WILL BE GIVEN In for the return to me of a signid will. BE GIVEN that been continued to a signid with supposed to have been countried to the cliff House, bevil's Lake, wis. Thursday morning, Watch prized as a keepsake. "H. C. to W. D. C." and other lettering engraved on the finside of case. B. K. COWLES, Proprietor Cliff House.

I OST-BLACK SLUT, WITH COLLAR MARKED colive reward.

50 D REWARD-STRAYED FROM PASTURE, A specific property of the colive reward.

51 D REWARD-STRAYED FROM PASTURE, A specific property of hind quarter. The finder will receive the above reward by delivering the horse to S. A. TOLMAN, 51 Lake-st.

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MUSICALA

A BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS AND organs. Our enormous stock of over 300 instruments must be reduced. We guarantee lower prices than can be found elsewhere in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st. CAMP, 211 State-st.

CASH BUYERS WANTING A FIRST-CLASS
Capinet organ should go to the factory, and save
dealers' profits. We do our own retailing in Chicago,
and will sell to you as cheap as any dealer can buy.
NICHOLSON ONGAN CO., 85 East Indians-st. and will sell to you as cheap as any dealer can out. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., e8 East Indians-st.

POR SALE—A FINE \$600 PIANO, NEARLY NEW, for \$200. II Warren-av.

POR SALE—STEINWAY A SON'S FINE CONCERT grand; low for cast; or will trade for pine lumber. Address 8 63, Tribune office.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired, and at a moderation made equal to new. Organ Factory, 62 East Indians-st.

NONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand plano warranted dive years; price \$128 to \$250. REED'S Temple of Music, 60 Van Buren-st.

250. BEED'S Temple of Music, 60 Van Buren-st.

Der month until paid. Address 8 52. Tribune office.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

A SETT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR ale, \$20. American Cyclopedia, 16 voia, \$35; Chambers' Cyclopedia, 10 voia, \$25; 150 voia, medical books at half price: ceological Survey of Missouri, \$15; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 4 voia, (London), \$4. Send for inst and prices. MILLER'S Cheap Book Store, 102 Madison-st. 102 Madison-84.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND.
Chesp Book floure, corner Madison and Dearborn-84. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED
AGENTS WANTED
A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL MY IMPROVED
A Measuring Fances. Oil or other fields measured
direct from fancel into any earling in colling the
loose measures not all for grocers retaining oil. Sells
quick. Send \$2 for sample and circular of terms. Large
ferritory and large commissions. Address JOHN DMOFARLAND, Eric, Ps.

INSTRUCTION.

NOTEL OFIGN.

WARTHMORE COLLEGE, FOR BOTH SEXES:
Under care of Friends. All expenses covered by \$350
s year. F. H. MAGILL. President, Swarthmore, Fa. PARTIERS WANTED.

PARTIERS WANTED.

WANTED-IN ESTABLISHED HAND-PARTNER WANTED-IN ESTABLISHED R

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER MUST have good reference; also state the salary required. Address for three-days 88, Tribune office.

WASTED-A GOOD School ARER WHO CAN DO repairing and new work; to furnish his own kit; a man of trust; either a German or American. J. SNITH, P. D. Box 114, Atlanta III. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONER, who understands manufacturing a general line of candles, including all kind of fancy goods. None but competent and responsible men need apply. N. O. VOEBURGH & CO., Berver, Col. W ANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMAN BAR-ber for Saturday and Sunday, '8, MILLAZZO, 15? Van Buren-si.
WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TINNER; GOOD REF-creace required. Address Drawer 8, Franklia Grove, III.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORRES: \$1.40
and \$1.25 perday; free fare; and farm hands, at
J. H. SPERBECE & CO. %, 23 West Randolph-st. WANTED-TO LEAVE TO NIGHT, 100 RAIL-road laborers for Michigan and Illinois; free-fare; wages \$1.40 and \$1.25 per day. Inquire of R. F. CHRISTIAN, 268 South Water-et., Boom 17.

WANTED-I WANT A FEW MORE ABLE, IN-11 dustrions salesmen to handle chromes in country towns: new copyrighted subjects of high grade. One of fir agents made \$500 in the month of June. Others from \$50 to \$100 per month. Call, or address, \$AMURL JUNNIN, 68 Adams-st., Chicago. WANTED-EXPERIENCED MEN TO SELL THE coming book by Robert J. Burdette, the Hawkeye humorist. Prospections now ready; acclusive territory.

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good stenographer, penman, and accountant,
young man of business experience and ability. Addre
P. O. Box 61, Manlius, Onondaga County, N. T SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

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to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 106 Dearborn-st.

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West Side.

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be sold low for cash. Address J. M. WATSON, care Carrier No. 21.

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PERSONAL

Ing the wiscondus of Dr. I. G. Marshall, who lived on Doppaine at twenty years ago, will be rewarded by canding his address to Miss MAGGIE WHEELEL 47 FOR SALE.

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The Tribune

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by the Thomas Orcnestra. Afternoon and

tate and Twenty-third streets. Game between the cago and Indianapolls Clubs at 3:45 p. m. SATERDAY JULY 21, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET STIMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were most of them easier yesterday, with less doing. Mess pork closed 5@10c per brl higher, at \$13.37½@13.40 for August and \$13.50@13.52% for September. Lard closed 7%c per 100 lbs lower, at \$8.97%@ 9.00 for August and \$9.05@9.07% for September. Meats were steadler, at 56 for loose shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active nd firm, at 23c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines rere strong, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 25c lower, at \$1.37 for July and \$1.14 for August. Corn closed 14@1/c lower, at 47%c cash and 46%c for August. Oats closed dull. at 30%c cash and 28%c for August. Rye was miet, at 55c for August. Barley closed at 75c for vere dull and easier, with sales at \$2,25@6.25. were dull. at \$3.00@5.00. One hundred

Greenbacks at 'the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 947

squaws and young ones have surren red to Gen. Howard, who is following the rest of the flying band to capture its Chiefs. The war in Idaho is practically ended, in the opinion of Gen. McDowell, or will be, unless the savages succeed in making a stand on Hell Gate, a branch of the Bitter Root River.

News that the Russians were within three hours' march of Philippopolis awakened the lazy Turks at Constantinople to some thing like an effort to save Adrianople. fortifications at that point are entably imperfect and insuffi plied with arms. Munitions of war wer started hurriedly, but the confusion shows the Sultan's appreciation of the danger, and his mability to cope with it.

Forty thousand Russians have pushed their way through Hainkai Pass of the Balkans, to the supreme disgust and well-defined dismay of the Turks, who look upon this threatened invasion of Constantinople with no favoring eye. It has had the effect of stirring the tan up to business, and Repir has been oved to make room for Manmoup, who, notwithstanding his former peaceful proclivities, starts out with strong instructions and an evident determination to drive the invaders from Turkish soil.

A most aemarkable political party, based on a very much mixed platform, has just been established in St. Louis. It advocates the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors, the extension of suffrage to women, and the unlimited issue of greenbacks which it would make a legal tender for all purposes. The proposition to choose the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people was stuck in, that the party might be heard from at the election.

The railroad companies claiming extra compensation for the transportation of troops during the War have found a friend in the present Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. PAYNOR, who, departing from the rule followed by all his predecessors since the close of the War, has just given an opinion favorable to opening the door to all these claims They have been repeatedly disallowed, and it was lioped that the last had been heard of them, but Solicitor RAYNOE has let down the bars at this late day, and, unless the Secretary puts them up again in disregard of this "opinion," there will be a grand rush for the Treasury.

An interesting description, with accompanying illustration, of the electric candle ently invented by M. JABLOSHKOFF, the Russian engineer, is given elsewhere in th issue, being a translation from a paper in La Nature by ALFRED NIAUDET. Reference has hitherto been made in these columns to this important invention, which, it is believed, is destined to largely supersede all the present methods of supplying artificial light for outdoor purposes as well as for lighting large interiors, such as churches, while hells the street was homes. public halls, theatres, warehouses, etc.; and the pictorial presentation of the subject will assist greatly in conveying an idea of the ch has excited so much interest and attention in Europe.

Mr. PACKARD, of Louisiana, is repres as having given the opinion that what Republican party needs in order to "get right up" is, that the President ould get rid of such Cabinet officers as EVARTS, SCHURZ, and DEVENS and fill their places with old-style Re publicans, such as Zack Chandler, for instance. He might have mentioned some other old-style Republicans liable to help the party on its feet again, SON, BELKNAP, WILLIAMS, etc.; but about the time the Republican party managed to get up in this way, Mr. Packarr would be surprised to see how promptly it would get knocked down. The general imn prevails that the Republican party is up, and not at all in need of any of the old-style " invigoration.

Having secured advance-sheets of the nev story by Mrs. ANNIE E. EDWARDS, the popular and celebrated English novelist, from her American publishers, Messrs. Suremon & Co., The Tribune publishes the first installment in its supplement of this morning. Mrs. EDWARDS' fame as a brilliant novelist is oet world-wide, and none of her former

and perfection of plot her late endeavor, "A Bluestocking." For the convenience of those who desire to preserve the attractive serial, it is furnished in half-page form, ready for the scrap-book, the only way in which it can be properly saved for future reading. This story combined with The Home Department will made Saturday's supplement of THE TRIBUNE as interesting as any publication of the day. For months the Department has advanced steadily until it has become a necessity to the ladies of the Western country, and the most popular fea-ture of modern journalism. Its columns are supplied from all parts of the United States, and it is invaluable to the housekeeper and a comfort to tasteful and appreciative women. Extra copies of the paper containing Mrs. Edwards' story can be obtained by writing or applying to the office.

" New England Skepticism" and its origin and cultivation confined the attention of the Rev. Joseph Cook in his third lecture before the Sunday-School Assembly at Lake Bluff. For a display of his versatility Mr. Cook could scarcely have chosen a wider or more fruitful field for discussion. Running back through the history of Puritanism, he the law effecting the unification of Church and State in New England, which provided that no man could vote unless he was church-member or had been baptized in youth: and a later enactment called the "Halfway Covenant," which admitted to suffrage and office the children of parents baptized in infancy, and in this sion to secularization were planted the seeds that bore the rich fruit of Rationalism inherited by the New England of to-day. He traced the skepticism it originated down through its gaining strength and the efforts to combat it, arriving at the conclusion that, intil the world is evangelized, the unbelief of men will work to their spiritual ruin. The crime of murder has been added to

the lawless deeds of the railroad strikers

and, worse than all, the murder of innocen persons taking no part either with or against the strikers. The blood of the eight people killed at Baltimore yesterday rests upon the heads of the misguided men who have un-dertaken by force and violence to prevent the filling of their places by those who are willing and anxious to work for the wages which they refused. They attempted to hinder the progress through the streets of Baltimore of the Sixth Maryland Regiment, which had been ordered by Gov. CARBOLL to proceed to Camden Station to aid in the sup-pression of not and disorder. The regiment was fired upon and stoned while on the march, several members being wounded. Promptly the order was given to return the fire, and eight persons were killed. Intense excitement prevails in Baltimore, and th regiment has been ordered to remain the city and defend it against general outbreak by the At Martinsburg the strike is virtually at an end, but at Pittsburg it has gathered strength, and it is difficult to see how a serious collision is to be avoided between the strikers and the large body of State troops ble has also begun on the Eastern Division of the Erie and the Fort Wayne Roads, and it is expected that a strike will be inaugurated on the Ohio & Mississippi next week.

It seems, from the statement of District-Attorney FINNEY, of New Orleans, that the members of the Returning Board have not een indicted, but he says the Grand Jury required him to file the information against them, there being a doubt as to the jury's power to make an indictment during a special term. He says this in a card to the New York Herald, and adds the gratuitous information that "the whole proceeding originated in his burning desire to bring guilty men to justice." While his hand was in, might have confessed a little more, and told the public that Sam TILDEN and DAVID DUD-LEY FIELD were at the bottom of the prose cution. Those who have examined the matter are satisfied that FIELD, acting as the attorney of TILDEN, is the instigator of the 'information filed." FIELD was interviewed before he sailed for England, and was asked these questions: "Whether he was con-nected with pushing the case against the members of the Returning Board, or in giving advice on the matter: whether he knew anybody who had given advice; and whether the action was a part of a plan to bring the Electoral question into court." To all of which he replied that he preferred not to answer. But he felt at liberty to say that he wished the ques tion as to the President's title reopened; and then added the usual Bourbon slang

about HAYES' election being the result o fraudulent conspiracy. An effort has been made to induce one of the Democratic men bers from the City of New York or Brooklyn to resign his seat, in order that Tween's and TILDEN'S attorney, FIELD, might be elected in his place, for the purpose of reopening the Presidential question in Congress.
was rumored that a larger sum of money w offered to the incumbent to make a vacancy than was sent to Oregon by the same parties as the purchasee was a new mem ambitious to display his eloquence in the marble chamber, the purchaser could not name a high enough price, and the negotia tion fell to the ground. These sorehead might as well save their money and anxiety

as R. B. Hayes will serve out his term undi The death of Hobatio O. Stone, which occurred at his residence in this city yesterday morning, is another invasion of the anks of "old citizens" that have been so much thinned out since the fire of 1871. Mr. Stone has been a resident of Chicago forty-four years, his advent almost ante-dating the historical records that are at all familiar to the present generation. He has been identified with the growth of the city from its condition as a frontier village not always sure of protection against hostile Indians, and he has had a conspicuous part in its good and evil fortunes. Now that Chicago is the great grain mart of the world, itl i not surprising that he should have pointed with pride in his latter days to the fact that he shipped the first load of wheat that was ever sent East from Chicago; it consisted of 780 bushels in bags, and bags, and was sold in Buffalo at 70 cents bushel. He was engaged in trade here for twenty-seven years, but during the later years of his life devoted his time and enera large owner. He began his purchase of property almost immediately upon arriving, at a time when lots were suburban that are now covered by the handsomest business buildings in America, and when they could scarcely be reached for the mud and swamps which formed the site for our present great city. His own experience taught him to cherish the most implicit faith in Chi-cago's destiny, and in this faith he died. was seriously hurt by the fire of 1871, but he was among the first to rebuild, and it is believed that he has left behind an ample competency for his family. He was a r universally respected for the integrity of his character as well as business judgment and aterprise. He had many warm personal friends, and his generous mode of living helped to give his family a high social position in which he took great satisfaction. I was unexpected, for, though a man of 66 years of age, he was vigorous and active, and bore the promise of a long life. His family will have the hearty sympathy of an excep ionally large circle of personal friends

SHYLOCKS AND THEIR SHACKLED PRESS There is much said of an opposition of interest between the people of the Eastern States and those of the West, but this opposition of interest is largely imaginary. same stagnation of business, the same sus-pension of labor, the same shrinkage of values, the same general depression, prevail in both sections, and are attended with the same disastrous effects. The financial policy of contraction urged through the press of the Eastern States no more represents the interests of the people of that section than it oes those of the people of the Western States The money-lenders, however, in the Eastern States are a peculiar class. They have their claws extended in every direction. Wherever there is a farm, or a dwelling, or a warehouse, or a mill, or a furnace, or a steam en gine and boiler; wherever there is a steam boat, or a sail-vessel, or a railway; whereve there is a coal-pit or an iron mine; wherever there is a city, county, town, village, or school district, there these people have a lien and a mortgage bearing the largest possible rate of interest. They represent them selves to be "the people of the East," when in fact they are but a comparatively small population of relentless Shylocks, withou a sentiment in common with the rest of th human family, and intent on inordinate gai by whatever means possible. Throughou the Eastern States they claim to rule. They stiffe public opinion on the one hand, and through the press, which they hold in shackles, they present their own cut-throat policy and declare it to be that of the people Never in any age or country was there cose to grasp the wealth of the whole coun ry, nor a more selfish determination to forelose every lien they hold. These Shylocks hold the Eastern and some of the Wester press in the grasp of a vise; they clute and control them, and use them to degrade and enslave, and impoverish the busines ndustrial masses of the people, whose duty is for the shackled press to defend.

The latest appeal to the Government is orestall the action of Congress. The Sec retary of the Treasury has sold \$85,000,00 of 4 per cent bonds for gold at par, and the money is to be paid in before October, and the Government is urged by the Shylocks to take this gold and with it buy up greenback and burn them, and thus at once begin the work of contraction of the currency and the establishment of an exclusive gold currency such a proposition requires no comment It betrays, however, the whole purpose of the money-lending interest, and that is to precipitate a general foreclosure of ndebtedness all over the land.

That the reader may not think we exagerate, we quote as follows from a leading itorial in the New York Tribune, owned by the Wall street speculator, JAY GOULD, nd dictated or written by him:

All intelligent men have seen that large popular subscriptions to the new loan would expose the freasury and the country to grave dangers. Th Inited States has now bound itself to withdraw from the market, in payment for the new bonds and within ninety days, \$85,000,000 in gold, or in legal-tenders obtained by sales of gold, or in 6 per cent bonds. But to whatever extent it calls in 6 per cent bonds, more than half of them mus ome from Europe, and, if its calls exceed the mount of new bonds taken abroad, must be paid for by shipments of coin. . . . If the Secreta-ry intends to prove that the Resumption act is not a sham, as his opponents have called it, he will

a snam, as an opponents have called it, new intake particular care not to corner the gold market in October, and turn the first half of that month into a succession of Black Fridays.

We believe, as we have repeatedly urged the Administration to consider, that the safest road toward resumption is to withdraw from the market the superfluous legal-tenders as fast as possible. But it is expecially important at this time to avoid But it is especially important at this time to avoid by some means the severe drain of gold, either to per cent bonds compel us to expect in Oct will not do to cater to any mistaken "Western opinion" at the cost of a fearful disturbance of all commerce and industry this fall. Better for the Administration to lose Ohio than to be defeated in its efforts for resumption, and to have the natio disgraced by non-performance of its pledges.

JAY GOULD and his gang care nothing, o course, for the "loss of Ohio to the Adminis tration" as against their desire to grab millions; hence their cry is "On to Resump-tion" by the Bull-Bun road of contraction

The sale of bonds for gold to redeem the greenbacks is a large step toward contraction and towards general bankruptcy. Of course the controlling power equal to carrying such a job as that into execution could supplement it by repeating the process, and thus, even in advance of the day fixed for resumption, force both greenbacks and banktes out of circulation, leaving nothing but a few straggling dollars in gold on which

What is the condition of the country at this time? Labor is largely unemployed. Production, except that of the farm, is greatly suspended. Debt grows greater by depreciation of property. New York City is staggering under a municipal debt of \$125,-000,000; Philadelphia, of \$70,000,000; Bos ton, of \$60,000,000; Cincinnati, \$30,000,000; and all other cities and towns in proportion These people are taxed to the utn of endurance. Private property is unpro ductive, and falling in value; ordinary in comes are cut off, and the weight of public and private debt, by reason of the shrinkag values, non-employment of labor and wages-capital, is becoming overwhelming and unbearable. An effort is made to pay interest; but let the currency be contract ed, let the present small proportion of industry in the cities be arrested, let the banks be retired and the greenbacks with drawn, and the attempt be made to pay in gold, who is there can close his eyes to the inevitable consequences? If men now can barely pay interest in paper, and can only hope to pay principal in the future, how many will either pay or hope when the demand is made for gold and branch of labor and business shall be prostrated? Out of the wreck what is to come but the holders of mort gages, who, like those who search the battle field to pillage the dead and dying, gather the spoils of the country? The purpose to bring about a general ruin, to sweep the property of the country into the n of these Shylocks, is no longer a matter of doubt. The purpose is avowed and the work has begun to force the Govern ment to become a party to the scheme.

noney-lenders which demands or wants resumption by contraction of the currency, or the establishment of an exclusive gold-cir-culating medium. The sudden expulsion of paper money, and the demand upon banks, cities, railroad corporations, and individuals to pay debts in gold, to pay mortgages and bonds and interest in gold, and not more than \$150,000,000 in gold possible to be had, will be a final foreclosure on the whole indebtedness of the whole people. Merchants do not desire such a condition of things; manufacturers are not asking for it; the great interests engaged in transportation do not seek such a change in the business of the country; nor do the agriculturists, and the miners, or the mechanics and laborers, demand the general sweeping away of the paper currency, and the reduction of money to comparative small sum of gold to be found. Who is it, then, that is making this monstrous demand? Who is it that is plotting and scheming for this contraction and constriction of business and ruin of industry. and this general foreclosure of every form of indebtedness? The demand is made exclusively by this class of sharks,-these mortgage-wreckers, these robbers of living and desecrators of the dead,-the Shylocks of Wall street.

The most painful part of all this busines is, the abject slavery of the Eastern press Scarcely an Eastern paper, except in Phila delphia, has the courage or the independence to oppose this grabbing class or their grasp-ing schemes. Bound hand and foot, existng in the very shadow of the power the threatens annihilation to the business and the labor of the country, this press is eithe silent or it invokes the people to aid in their own destruction, and, like the press, hug to their bosoms the shackles of the shekel Shy

THE EXTENSION OF THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The strike of the brakemen and fireme on the Baltimore & Ohio Road has been fo lowed by a similar strike in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Road, and also of the Pan-Handle, Pittsburg & Connellsville, and Central Divisions of the Baltimor t Ohio, and the Allegheny Branch of the Pennsylvania. The strike, therefore, may sidered as general along the two roads and their branches from Baltimore and Pittsburg to Chicago, with indications that it will extend to other roads and be conducted in the same spirit of disorder and mob rule that have characterized the operations of the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio. In the beginning, the strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Road was a resistance to a reduction of wages of firemen and brakemen from \$1.75 and \$1.50 to \$1.58 and \$1.35 per day, equivalent to 10 per cent. On the Pennsy vania Road, the strike seems to have grown out of a resistance to the doubling up of freight trains. Upon both roads the strikers have resorted to violence, both in assaults upon officials of the Company and upon out siders who were willing to work at the re-duced wages offered by the Companies. And now, while the strikers maintain their position, the whole freight business of these two great roads and their branches is blockaded. with the prospect that the blockade can only be broken by the militia and United States troops. However many deluded men may join in this strike, or however desperate the

strikers may become, to this end it will com

The interests that are jeopardized by this strike are too vast and far-reaching to suffe it to continue long. If it be not speedily ended, the commercial world will rise and emphasize the demands of the Company that these strikers shall no longer interfere with the free movements of freight-trains, and that they must settle their grievances with the railroads in some other manner of shippers and holding it transit. They are clogging the wheels of general business. They are stopping the shipment of the grain crop of the West. They are disarranging business relations of the East and West, and throwing them into confusion. They are menacing the busines world with the loss of millions of dollars They are virtually putting their hands into the public treasury, and they are grossly violating the public laws. Undoubtedly the reduction of wages is a hardship which will bear heavily upon the strikers and their families, and entail upon them the necessity of the most rigid economy in order to pay their way, but how can it be helped? Ther are two sides to this question as to every other. If the Baltimore & Ohio Road were in a prosperous condition, if business so if the road were paying even a reasonable profit, the Company would not reduce wages, but on the other hand would undoubtedly increase them. But the Company is in no such flattering condition as this. On the contrary, its stock has rapidly depreciated, its floating debt has increased, its business has fallen off, and its future has grown so doubtful that a reduction of as a matter of economy was not simply politic but imperative. The road had rea crisis where salaries must be reduced, or the Company must stop salaries altogether by stopping business. The Baltimore & Ohio Road is not singular in this respect. The following table, showing the depreciation in leading railroad stocks during the month of June, this year and last, tells its own story of the terrible shrinkage in the value of rail road property:

June 3, June 9, Deprecia-June 3, June 9, 110n, 1876. 1877. Per cent. 54 29 25 110 90 20 9514 53 4214 44 1216 3278 Pennsylvania Central New York Central Hilinois Central Pulladelphia & Byading Delaware, Lackawanna & West Delaware, Lassayanana era. 108
era. 108
Morris & Essex 104
Delaware & Hudson Canai 109
New Jersey Central 54
Chicago & Northwest 40
Chicago & Northwest 96
Chicago & Northwest 97
Chicago & Northwest 98
Chica 72 39 76 77 20 20

Again, that the reduction of wages did not n reality bring them below the market rate. s shown by the rush of men willing to take the places of the strikers. If these men can afford to take the vacant places at lov wages and wait for better times, certainly the strikers can. Whether they can or not, however, matters little in this case. How ever much the public may pity the men, or sympathize with their families, or acknowledge the hardship of a reduction of wages in these hard times, it can have no sympathy with the manner in which these misguided men have set about to remedy their grievance, and it will recognize what these men can not or will not recognize, that the roads have reached such a depreciated condition that economy in every department is not only prudent but a natter of life and death to them. The outcome of the present emergency can admit of no compromise. Either the strikers must stop or the roads must stop. As between these necessities, the authorities must quell the disturbance and so guard the business of

transportation that the interests of the pub-lic shall not suffer. If these men cannot

step out of the way and let others. If they will not step out voluntarily, they must be made to by force. There is no other alternative, and the remedy should be applied promptly and effectually before the strike preads all over the country.

Late statistics gathered by the Railroad age up to July 1 show that the Hospital for Infirm, Diseased, and Decrepid Rai roads is still kept busy and full. The Courts are acting as Physicians, Receiver as Nurses, and the Sheriffs as Coroners and ceepers of the Morgue. The prevailing to carry loads too heavy for the constitution of the chronic invalids. The diagnosis is pretty much the same in all cases, and exerience has proved that the heroic treatment is the best. As long as the patients are permitted to totter along feebly unde their load with the help of stimulants, they grow weaker and weaker till tonic longer serves the purpose. The only radical cure that has been found is to throttle the patient, throw him to the ground, strip off his cumbersome harness, put him in a straight-jacket for awhile, and then start him out fresh with load somewhat commensurate with what v tality there is left in him. While this treatment has been found to be disagreeable t hose who have to assume part of the burdens which the decrepid and broken-down invalids throw off, it has also been found that the invalids themselves regain compensatory strength, and become able to serve both the public and their new owners.

During the past six months of the curren year foreclosures have been made and sales rdered on fifteen roads, with an aggregat apital stock of \$46,476,064 and debt of \$85,106,500. During the same period Receivers have been appointed for sixteen roads, with a capital stock and indebtedness of \$169,686,392; and the me six months have seen the actual sale of thirty-two roads, with stock amounting to \$49,035,714 and debts amounting to \$78,-710,214. The total result is that the first half of this year has sufficed to wipe out and reorganize, or at least inaugurate this process, in the case of sixty-three railroads, with a total mileage of 7,225 miles, and invested capital (represented by stocks and bonds and floating debt) of \$429,014,884. The railroad mortality for the entire year of 1876 was seventy-six roads, only a few more than during the six months of this year, but the mileage was 11,422 miles, and the represented capital \$755,848,000, or nearly double

The benefit of this squeezing process car scarcely be doubted. A large part of the vast railway system of the United States was constructed on the Credit-Mobilier plan, That is, the capital stock represented nil as an investment; and the bonds represented usually double what the roads ought to have cost. Compression is necessary to eliminat this fictitious part of the capital represente by the stock and bonds. There is only one way to get rid of it. The mortgages must sed when default of payment is absolute and the railroads sold for what the are worth now. They will then become legitimate investments, and the great bulk of the railroads of this country, properly managed, will earn a fair profit on this basis.

BIG CROPS AND GOOD PRICES. There is an infallible specific for hard times among farmers,—big crops and good prices. It is a rare condition in the nature of things. When the yield is abundant prices almost invariably decline; when price are good, there is generally a shortage of crops. A large supply and a commensuate demand seldom go together. Yet this is the flattering prospect for the coming year, that have worked together as if for the espe cial benefit of the hard-times-oppr American people.

First, there is the Russo-Turkish war, which has already lasted long enough to make it certain that Great Britain will be cut off in large part from the supply of Russian wheat, which has heretofore furnished about 40 per cent of British consumption of the foreign supply. The effects of this are already no ticed. It has been the rule to lay in a large stock of early wheat from Russia, but the Black Sea ports have been closed and pre vented the export. Besides, the indication are that the war is going on. This canno fail to diminish Russian production with a million men withdrawn from the fields. It will increase Russian consumption, partly because of the inevitable waste and extravagance of war, and partly because Russia will have to feed the inhabitants of Bulgaria as the Russian armies advance; the Turks strip the country before they leave it, and the in vading army must bring its own supplies and sufficient for those of the native Bulgarians from whom they expect sympathy and aid. If Russia could depend upon the ordinary amount of production, outlet for her surplus crops could be found by rail into Northern Germany and hence from the German ports to Great Britain; but there is a strong probability that the Russian surplus will be exceedingly small by comparison with what it usually is Secondly, there are no old stocks to carry Great Britain over while awaiting a reason bly short termination of the war. The las American wheat crop was notoriously short. The proof of it is that it is already exhausted before the new crop is harvested. There is almost no wheat going forward for export, because there is not more than enough left to supply home consumption till the new crop shall be available. So the Russians, enjoying a long warning of the war to come hoarded their stocks for their own use and the Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, French, and all have been prudent enough, in view of possible complic to keep their own necessities in mind. This tendency is well illustrated by the fact that several brokers have been buying what grain they could in this country for shipment to the Continental ports. All the conditions of Europe, then, promise the extraordinary demand for American grain which alone could secure high prices in these times. If America's crop were no larger than it was last year, these high prices would be of no general benefit to the country, as the surplus for export would be exceptionally small. But this brings us to the third condition

which has been so favorable to America. Providence has literally showered its bl ings this spring and summer, for it has been the abundant rain which has made the land teem with plenty. No vegetation has been able to resist this generous fructifying influence. We have had a distinct intimation why England and Ireland, with their constant rains, always produce, year after year, all that the extent of their cultivated lands

stint. In the Northwest and Southwest th wheat crop in rich abundance is already a certainty; nothing short of an extranatural interference can affect it disastrously seen to grow, so rapid and hearty is the progress. All other crops in all other sec-tions are similarly abundant, with the excep-tion of California, where the dews from heaven have fallen sparingly. The Pacific Coast, which usually has from twelve to twenty million bushels of wheat to dispose of, will probaly not send out more than six nillions this year. But even this circum stance is rather favorable than otherwise outside of its crops, the comparative failure of California wheat will help to assure the condition of the national prosperity,—good prices awaiting the abundant product of the

The result of these conditions cannot be

West and South.

doubtful, unless they shall be countered by unforeseen misfortunes. Half the population of this country consists of far pay them good prices for all the grain they bring to market when their crops are large, and they will pay their debts in the towns and return home with their wagons well-laden with goods and supplies. Thu they quickly share their property with the town and city folk. But the of these conditions reaches still further Good crops and big prices will set the trans portation interests on their legs again. The railroads can again earn money without oppressing the producing and shipping community; they can pay interest on their bonds and dividends on their stock; and they can in justice to themselves restore to their employes something like their old wages, and thus put a stop to the labor troubles that are now so seriously threatening the peace of the country. The banks will come in for their share of the general improvement of things; instead of capital rushing into 4 per cent bonds, it will be engaged in moving the crops and promoting the enterprise and spec-ulation that naturally grow out of lively exchanges. We foresee nothing but political stupidity and obstinacy that can clog this evident progress toward a more prospe condition. If Congress, at its appr session, shall promptly change the date of the Resumption act, and substitute for the present sentimental declaration a practical preparation for resumption at a time who the capital of the country shall be adequat to the undertaking, the popular appreh of trouble from this source will be allayed, and hope and encouragement will become contagious instead of despondency and croaking.

The Omaha Republican, "Implacable," quotes from the Mississippi Republican State Committee's address the following:

mittee's address the following:

The facts of history speak for themselves: Fraud, intimidation, and violence have practically disfranchised the Republican party in this State; and anti the time shall come when we can stand erect in any presence as freemen, and assert and enforce our rights at the ballot-box, we believe it to be the part of wasdem to refrain from the unequal and hopeless contest. With the recollection of the campaigns of 1875 and 1876 fresh in our memory, we decline to engage in a conflict which promises an increase of bitterness, with equally disastrous results.

It then proceeds to comment:

It then proceeds to comment:

The events here recorded form the most humiliating and disgraceful chapter in the history of American politics. "Politics," we say; for we will not degrade the word statesmanship by associating it with an Executive policy which has disbanded a great loyal party in the hour of its supreme victory, in the face of the enemy over whom it was winning its final triumph, and at that critical point on the field to lose which is to lose all; a policy which compelled it to lar down its arms ingloriously and to trail its standard in the dust, and which sent to the roar in disgrace the wise men who planned its campaigns, cashiered the officers who led it, and disarmed the neroic rank and file who fought it.

The alacrity and cheerfulness with which the policy politicians and papers defend this last and crowning disgrace, and the equanimity with which the leaders of the Administration submit to it, arrangues that it is naught else but the expected outthe leaders of the Administration submit to it, argues that it is naught else but the expected outcome of the policy which STANLEY MATTHEWS' Louisians March manifesto announced as the policy of the new Executive.

It would be difficult to conceive of more ma-

licious faisehoods. This "Implacable fully suppresses the fact that Mississippi, with to the "elements that fought for Slavery and a Southern Confederacy" by the "machine-politi cians" who waved the "bloody shirt" for polit Committee places the responsibility where it belongs, and it makes the machine-humbugs squirm. We commend what they say to suc sheets as the Omaha "Implacable," viz.:

squirm. We commend what they say to such sheets as the Omaha "Implacable," viz.:

In his endeavor to elevate the politics of the country to a plane of true patriotism and statesmanship, we tender to President Hayra all we have to give,—our prayerful sympathy and honest goodwill. We would respectfully entreat those of our Northern as well as Southern brethren who, under the influence of personal grevance and other causes, inconsiderately complain of his "Southern policy," to remember that the political condition which we now deplore existed long anterior to his accession to the Presidency, and the course which we now adopt had become a necessity before he was ever nominated for the high office which he now holds. To this fact we would direct the special attention of those who are now most active in souring the seeds of strift against the President, but who, we well remember, neglected at the proper time to adopt the means for preventing the calamity which the present Administration, with limited means, seeks to cure. We have confidence and wisdom in President Hayrs, and, paralyzed and powerless as we are, we profoundly regret any effort, coming from any quarter, to weaken his arm, or which might tend in the slightest degree to render unsuccessful the high experiment in statesmanship which he is now making. To coliterate the color-time in politics, to enforce the laws by the civil power, to reconcile hostile sections, and to bring into one libruorious national brotherhood all the conflicting elements of our common country, is an enterprise so grand in its conceptions and so holy in its purpose that it should, and we trust will, command the admiration and united support of all good men, without regard to personal or partisan considerations.

The Springfield Journal wants THE TRIBUNE to answer this question, which it attributes to the Cincinnati Gazette:

the Cincinnati Gazette:

We wish that any Republican journal which talks
of the party's indorsing or not indorsing Hayra'
Southern policy, would tell us what that policy is.
If there is a policy, surely it can be defined. Why
talk of a policy, when they cannot tell what it is?

The Republican Central Committee of Mississippi, in their recent address, answered the question in this language: "The President is making a high experiment in statesmanship. He seeks to obliterate the color-line in politics to enforce the laws by the civil power, to recon cile hostile sections, and to bring into one har-monious national brotherhood all conflicting elements of our common country. In an en-terprise so grand in its conceptions and so boly in its purpose, it should, and we trust will command the admiration and united support of all good men without regard to personal or par-tisan considerations." Such is the definition of HATES' Southern policy as understood by the Republicans of Mississippi. Does the Spring-field Journal accept the definition and the pur-pose; or does it, like the Des Moines Register and Omaha Republican, prefer slanderous aspers and implacable hatreds?

The New York Democrats are not a happy family, but are fighting like cats and dogs about offices and speils. There are TH.DEN and anti-TILDEN men, KELLY and anti-KELLY, Shorthair and Swallowtail, Tammany, Hayloft, and Cheesepress, all engaged in the pleasing occu-pation of gouging each other's eyes. TILDEN, FIELD, and BIGELOW have taken a steamer and cleared out for Europe, to get clear of taking sides between the factions. There is a fair prospect of a Republican triumph in the State.

The popular excitement in England over the Ritualists to action. The Society has held a meeting and adopted resolutions which have been laid before the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury. The substance of their action is that they have decided that no further copies of the book be supplied. They say this, "while distinctly repudiating the unfair

riticisms which have been passed upon the took and without intending to imply any con-lemnation of it." In three other resolutions they hold "That the Church of England they noid "I hat the Church of England teaches that confession is not a matter of compulsory obligation; but they maintain also that all Christian persons have liberty and right to make their confessions as frequently as they feel the need for their own souls;" and they add that "daily experience in their parishes convinces them more and more of the impertance of this provision of the Church for the recovery of the sinner and the consolation of the penitent." All of which is tantamount to indorsement of this book by the

A most remarkable case of vitality and recuperative power is furnished by a man named SCHMIDT, under medical treatment for horrible injuries at the Cincipnati Hospital. Nearly two weeks ago Schmidt was attacked by a man whose wife he had seduced, and his skull fractured in three places by a hatchet. When he was taken to the hospital, brain-When he was taken to the hospital, brain-matter was escaping at two different wounds. He never lost consciousness a moment, and a few days ago was rapidly recovering, showing no traces of mental disturbance, save a loss of memory of slight circumstances. Physicians

The country can have resumption without con traction, by the free coinage of the silver dollar, and free panking. Repeal the demon-etizing act on silver, and the war-taxes on National Banks. Give private capital free play; retire no greenbacks until other and more come with healthy expansion instead of deadly contraction. But Eastern Shylocks don't want

Gen. BEAUREGARD has concluded to give FADS' jetties a character, and certifies that all claimed for his works by the engineer has been accomplished. Where the channel was eight feet in depth before, it is now twenty; and where it was thirteen it has been washed out to a depth of eighty-nipe. He finds that EADs is entitled to his money, and warns all evil-dis-posed persons from circulating any more bad stories about the scheme.

TWEED SAYS CAROLAN O'BRYAN BRYANT I one whom "no editor can believe,"—an epi-grammatic condemnation of a man to the lowest depths of fraud, deceit, and treachery. An editor's trusting confidence in men is as broad as the heavens, and when one loses the simple, childlike faith the editor places in all creations of the Almighty, he will have to rise to reach even the infernal regions."

A strenuous effort is in hand to de that VAN KEUREN, who died recently in New York, was not a victim of Asiatic cho physician insists upon his diagnosis, while the health officials say the trouble was acute choleramorbus. A burial-permit is refused until the matter is settled, and New York holds her

Ex-Gov. Bob FLETCHER, of Missouri, is looking for an appointment. At the reception of Mile. Nilsson in St. Louis, he was called upon for a speech when the supper was over, and told incidentally how one bootblack tried to borrow spit from another. Perhaps the mission o Paris would suit Mr. FLETCHES

Where is GAIL HAMILTON? The editor of the Toronto Globe says of BLAINE's annexation scheme: "The sympathies and sentiment of Canadians are against it; their interests are opposed to it; the whole tendency, both of Imperial and Canadian policy, has for some time past en in quite a contrary direction."

The Mr. JOHN BIGELOW who has gone to DEN is Secretary of State of New York, and is lrawing the pay of that office during his abonstrated with for deserting When ren his post, he remarked that he was not a can

It is better to be most anything rather than President under some circumstances. Mr. HAYES sent word to Fayetteville that he could not tend the funeral of a relative, as the crowd of office-seekers who would attend him would de tract from the solemnity of the occasion.

PERSONAL

Mr. George Dawson, of the Albany Journal, now and then fills the pulpit of some Baptis church around Albany of a Sunday evening. Mr. Boynton sends word from Washing-ton that Blaine has been lately there, collecting ammunition and shipping it to Gall Hamilton.

Mr. Horatio Seymour's son is not, as reported, in New Orleans on Returning-Board business. Besides, Mr. Horatio Seymonr has no son. An insane man in Brooklyn has written a letter to Secretary Schurz, urging him to live during the summer on a diet of seal-oil, and con-tent himself in winter with chipped potatoes.

Mr. Smalley says that Gen. and Mrs. Grant were treated with every courtesy at Windsor Castle by Queen Victoria. The Queen per-sonally received them, and highly enjoyed their Senator Cragin lately saw, at the Hot

Springs in Arkansas, a number of representative Democratic politicians of the South, and found them far more friendly to the President than their Northern friends are. A magazine-writer has discovered that the

word "skedaddle" is not derived, as supposed, from the Greek "skedannumi,"—to scatter or disperse, -but from an old English provincial word algnifying to separate by dropping. The death is reported of "Capt. Jack, Chief of the Modocs," a somewhat famous white successor of the original chieftain. He was shot and killed by his companion in a rude hut on the

Snake River, Southern Idaho, during a drunker Mr. David Dudley Field said recently that the Presidential question should be reopened, and in the same breath remarked that he had not time to read the newspapers. The Heraid observes that it would be a good thing for him to ascertain the feelings of the people on this question.

The stories of Secretary Sherman's wealth are said to be greatly exaggerated. His estate in Mansfield, O., which has been estimated to be worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, would not sell for \$50,000. In the opinion of some of his most intimate friends, he is worth less than \$200,000.

The Binghamton Republican asserts that "Saxe Holm" is the wife of Mr. R. Watson Gilder, man who was needy to sell, promising n dispute his claim to the authorship. Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, is travel-

ing in New England, and says his principal object is to thank the people of Boston for their liberality to the people of Louisiana during the overflow of 1873. Isn't he rather late in the day? Senator Albert Grant's costly mansion was put up

for anction two weeks ago. The highest bid of-fered was £165,000, which was considered insuf-ficient, and the property was withdrawn. The auctioneer stated that the cost of the house and grounds was either £300,000 or £350,000, both

address.

A charge of \$1,129 against Gen. Scott for contingent expenses at his headquarters in New York has been regularly brought down on the books of the Auditor from 1816 until the present day. The Auditor now advises Secretary McCrary to reheve the General from his hisblity. Providence has been some years ahead of the War Department in this business.

Lord Tempest, who has just eloped with did not enjoy the confidence or respect of the community. He had been exiled from England in consequence of his action in throwing his superior officer from the balcony to the parquet of a theattre. His father died in 1861, and he succeeded to the family estates.

Moral Effect of Passage

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A Rumor that About to To Be Succes Abdu

ENG PICKWI LONDON OFFICE OF SALISBURY STREET, Derby's statements are parplexing to t who are unable to I recent well-known

the Government. To the Western PORTSMOUTH, July 2 Malabar, Crocodile, in stores, and will be stated that na will be ready rust. Rear-Admiral command of the Agincourt previous to renean with the squad

A Paris correspond current among well-in that the English Gove ecupy Gollipi. Tro THE MARC

LONDON OFFICE OF SALISBURY STREET, across the Balkan when it was learn already gone throu that artillery was not the position in exposing thems and rear, it certain

ing moral effect. BAPID AND by which the invi toric line of defen within the strong Capital, has not fo ing effect on the changes in the missal of Redif i intention to fig extremity, notwi derts of Mahme

have been peacef THE RUSE VIENNA, July 20. has been taken by advancing toward

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Complaints are thing,—soldiers, LONDON, July says: "The Ca the Yantza Wedn yance on the Rive

Rustchuk. Half of the Fo Ninth Corps, ros Hassan Pashs olis, and who is with the Czar Tu

capitulated his be had been obli with his own has The Governm the Cossacks hanly, Baganly, Kasanlik and E

VIENNA, July marching from against Silistri jik. The R

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been passed upon the ding to imply any con-hree other resolutions church of England is not a matter of con-tbey maintain also that we liberty and right to as frequently as these as frequently as they own souls;" and they own souls;" and they once in their parisher defect the important of the Church for the and the consolation of which is tantamount to book by the Ritualistic

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M O'BRTAN BRYANT IN n of a man to the lowest and treachery. An edin men is as broad as one loses the simple, places in all creations have to rise to reach

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The editor of the BLAINE'S anteration hies and sentiment of the third th

p-in-waiting to Mr. Tu-ate of New York, and is hat office during his ab-ated with for deserting

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DNAL. of the Albany Jour-e pulpit of some Baptist Sunday evening. word from Washing-a lately there, collecting it to Gall Hamilton.

s son is not, as rea Returning-Board busi-to Seymour has no son. ooklyn has written a irz, urging him to live let of seal-oil, and con-h chipped potatoes. that Gen. and Mrs.

ctoria. The Queen per-ed highly enjoyed their y saw, at the Hot the South, and found the President than their

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ield said recently that mould be reopend, and at that he had not time the Herald observes that or him to ascertain the

ays his principal object seton for their liberality during the overflow of in the day? Senstor

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vance on the River Lom and the investment of Rustchuk. ary. Sherman's wealth agerated. His estate in a been estimated to be 0.000,000, would not sell ion of some of his most these than \$200,000. Half of the Fourth Corps, numbering probably 12,500 men, will cross the Danube and ad vance toward the Balkans. The Fifth Division Ninth Corps, goes to Tirnova, and will also form cpublican asserts that of Mr. R. Watson Gilder, base's. There is anoth-ares that she wrote the them in manuscript to a ell, promising never tr horship.

THE CZAR AND HIS PRISONER. Hassan Pasha, who commanded at Nikopolis, and who is a prisoner, had an interview with the Czar Tuesday. He said that when he capitulated his ammunition was all gone, and he had been obliged to kill three or four soldiers with his own hand for leaving their duty. VILLAGES BURNED.

The Government of Philippopolis reports that the Cossacks have burned the villages of Fe-hanly, Baganly, Guezlidja, and Tehinakdje, near Kasanlik and Eskissghra.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

VIENNA, July 20.—The Russian left wing is marching from the Dobrudscha, one division against Silistria, and another against Bazardilk. The Russian army of Rustchuk has advanced, the vanguard of the Twelfth Corps to Radikoy, south of Rustchuk, and of the Thirteenth to Jardinktz south of Rasgood. The Eleventh Corps

THE SULTAN TALKS OF RESIGNING.
VIENNA, July 20.—A special from Constantinople says it is publicly stated that the Sultan thinks of abdicating in favor of Youssef Izzeddin, son of the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, with

whom he is frequently in conference.

AN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from Pesth announces that Prince Gortschakoff has entered into a formal engagement that the Danubian Principalities shall not participate in the war

IN EARNEST. or receive any territorial aggrandizement after

Passage of the

Balkans.

Rapidly Nearing Con-

stantinople.

Hours' March of

Adrianople.

ubian Army Still Go-

ing Forward.

Russian Official Invitation to In-

vestigate the Outrage

Reports.

The Herzegovinians Going to

the Aid of the Montene-

grins.

A Rumor that the Sultan Is

About to Abdicate;

To Be Succeeded by a Son of

Abdul Aziz.

ENGLAND.

A PICKWICKIAN POLICY.

IBy Cable to The Chicago Tribune.1

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 20 .- Lord

Derby's statements in Parliament yesterday

are perplexing to that large class of people

who are unable to reconcile them with the

recent well-known hostile preparations of

TROOP SHIPS.

To the Western Associated Press.

PORTSMOUTH, July 20.—The three troop ships

Malabar, Crocodile, ond Euphrates are taking in stores, and will be ready by Wednesday. It

is stated that the Scrapis and Jum-na will be ready by the 8th of Au-gust. Rear-Admiral Commercil has taken

command of the armor-clad steamer Agincourt previous to leaving for the Mediter-

A Paris correspondent says: A report is current among well-informed diplomatists here that the English Government is determined to occupy Gollipi. Troops for this purpose are to be immediately dispatched.

THE MARCH ONWARD.

ITS MOBAL EFFECT.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 20 .- The

formidable character of the Russian advance

across the Balkans was realized to-day,

when it was learned that 40,000 men had

already gone through the Hainkai Pass, and

that artillery was on the way. Whether or

not the position of the Russians is critical

in exposing themselves to attack in front

BAPID AND UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT

toric line of defense and placed themselves within the strongest outfort of the Turkish

Capital, has not failed to produce a disturbing effect on the Turks, as is shown by the changes in the Ministry. Here, the dis-

missal of Redif is reparded as signifying an

intention to fight the Russians to the last

extremity, notwithstanding that the antecedents of Mahmoud, who succeeds Redif,

have been peaceful rather than belligerent.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

VIRSNA, July 20.—If is reported that Kazarlik has been taken by the Russians, who are rapidly

A Constantinople special says the Russians are within three hours' march of Philippopolis.

TURKISH ACTIVITY.

The Turks are now displaying great activity.

Troops and munitions are being dispatched in all haste. Unhappily the fortifications at Ad-

ciancple are very imperfect, not even armed.

One hundred cannon, which have been an-nounced for this destination, have not been de-

livered. Some of them have been dispatched in

Complaints are heard about want of every-

thing,-soldiers, munitions, and especially

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from Pavlo says: "The Czarowitz's headquarters crossed the Yantra Wednesday in preparation for an ad-

all haste, but are still on the railway.

CAPTURED.

PHILIPOPOLIS.

advancing towards Philipopolis.

ing moral effect. The

nean with the squadron for particular service GOLLIPI.

RIVAL COUNSELORS.

LONDON, July 20.—A letter from Paris says:
"It is known beyond all doubt that there are two parties at the Czar's beadquarters,—one headed by Prince Gortschakoff, who desires matters not to be pushed to extremes, but that, after a substantial success, Russia should be satisfied with imposing, under European guarantees, conditions virtually freeling the Christians from Turkish rule, such as Turkey previously rejected. The other party, headed by Gen. Ignatieff and Prince Tcherkasski, urge a definite settlement of the Eastern question, to be dictated in Constantinople. The conditions already determined upon by this party are the cession of Kars, Batoum, and a portion of Bessarabia, the Dardanelles to be either opened or closed to every Power indiscriminately; Turkey to be prohibited to possess a fleet, and Bulgaria, Roumella, Servia, Roumania, Bosnia, and Herzegovina to be independent. Those who know exactly the state of things say the supreme hour for an attempt at mediation has arrived. Moral Effect of the Russian Forty Thousand Invaders They Are Within Three say the supreme hour for an attempt at media-tion has arrived, and that when once Rustchuk is in Russia's hands it will be too late to in-fluence the Czar in a pacific sense." Reinforcements from the Dan-

RIVAL COUNSELORS

GENERAL LEVY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—A levy en mas has been ordered in the Province of Adrian

SUPERSEDED. Hobart Pasha has sailed with two ironclads for the Black Sea, to supersede Hassam Pasha in command of the fleet.

ENGLISH TROOP-SHIPS FITTING OUT.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch from Portsmouth reports that three of the large Indian troop-ships now there have been ordered to be ready for sea on Wednesday. Destination un-

INVESTIGATION INVITED. VIENNA, July 20.-The Grand Duke Nicholas has invited all foreign military attaches to personally inspect the places which have been named as the scenes of Russian atrocities. RAGUSA, July 20.—The herzegovinian insur-

gents are marching to Banjani to aid the Mon GREECE. ATHENS, July 20. Several bands of Turkish

brigands have appeared in the frontier prov-inces. The Government has ordered an armed detachment to proceed thither. GREECE. LONDON, July 20.—An Athens cor

telegraphs that it will be difficult to restrain the Cretars and Thessalians any longer. The prestige of Turkey is completely destroyed by her failure to guard the Danube and Balkans. The misfortune is that Greece is not ready. In two months more Greece would have been well prepared to assert her claims, but now some trouble at home.

MEXICO.

THE LATEST OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Col. Paschol, of Corpus Christi, Tex., who is spending a few days in Washington, gives a detailed account of the latest raid of Mexican banditti across the Rio latest raid of Mexican banditti across the Rio Grande. He says that, about the 1st of June, Hugh Solt, President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad Company, visited San Diego, about fifty-five miles from Corpus Christi, in company with a yeung man from Philadelphia, who was there for the purpose of disposing of some railroad-iron. On their way back in an ambulance, and when about six miles from San Diego, they were halted by five Mexicans, who tied them to the ambulance and robbed them of their watches and the money they had. Before of their watches and the money they had. Befo releasing them the Mexicans saw another wagon boming with Solt and his friend. A shepherd had been captured, and was held as a prisoner. They had also met an old Mexican-American sheep-raiser living at San Diego. He and his son had oeen to Corpus Christi, and the day before had sold their wool crop for \$800. The Mexican robbers shot the son, who was driving, through the head, killing him instantly, and the old man, showing a disposition to fight, was also killed, and the money which he was carrying home taken. In the meantime, Solt and his friend, and the shepherd, succeeded in releasing themselves. The two former escaped and went to Corpus Christi, while the shepherd went to San Diego and reported the outrage, A company of men was raised in San Diego and pursued the thieves. Near Concepcion they discovered that the Mexicans had stopped iong enough to kill the owner of a ranch. They were pursued for about 100 miles, but escaped, their trail leading across the Rio Grande River.

Col. Paschol says ne thinks it is the worst outrage that has occurred on the Rio Grande for several months, but that the people there have no adequate protection. About 100 United States infantry troops are stationed at Laredo, but as they have to gnard the frontier for a distance of 100 miles on each side of the point, it is very seldom they are able to intercept the raiders. He thinks it will only be necessary for Mexicans to understand, whenever they cross our frontier they will be pursued into Mexico, the stock which they steal recovered, and the thieves punished, to put an end to the troubles. He also says no one on the Texas border anticipates any condict between the troops of Gen. Ord and those of Travini. Whatever orders the latter may receive, he will take care not to se in the vicinity of Gen. Ord's troops if they nave occasion to cross the Rio Grande.

MEXICAN MOVEMENTS.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 20.—The News' Brownsville special says' Gen. Escobedo is now at Rio Grande City. It is reported that his men are armed, and occupy an e releasing them the Mexicans saw another wagon coming with Solt and his friend. A shepherd had

and rear, it certainly has produced a strik-

drand corpy an encampment without attempt at concealment.

Col. Abram Aguine and several other Mex.can officers, of Matamoras, are under arrest, charged with nolding communication with Gen. Escobedo.

Ex-Gov. Dila is at Rancho near Edmourg, where he is said to be recruiting for Lerdo.

It is said here that the order of the Mexican Secretary of War has not been sent officially to Gen. Canales. He has freequently asserted that the only order he has is from Gen. Trevino, instructing him to carry but the agreement made with Gen. Ord, and that he and the United States authorities are in accord.

AT WASHINGTON.

Special Disasteh to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Af the Cabinet meeting to-day letters and dispatches from Gen. Ord were read by Secretary McCrary, but they are said to have contained no information in addition to that already made pupile. They relate chiefly to the disposition of troops and such other matters of detail.

The Secretary of the Navy also announced that he had ordered the United States steamship Plymouth to Vera Cruz. This is a precautionary measure made necessary by the character of the late communication made to Minister Foster by the Diaz Administration.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

EXONERATED.

EXONERATED.

LONDON, July 20.—Even the Liberal newspapers consider that Earl Beaconsfield exonerated himself last night in the House of Commons in the matter of Pigoit's appointment as Controller of the Stationary Office by showing that he is personally unacquainted with Pigott or his family.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons O'Connor Power's motion in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners was rejected—230 to 77.

LONDON, July 20.—The Town Council of Glasgow has formally agreed to ask Gen. Grant to accept the freedom of the city.

ACQUITTED.

Marseilles, July 20.—The trial of the proprietors of the newspaper L'Egatite Du Peuple has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

CROVER.

The Verdict Likely to Be "Not Proven"— What Is Said of the Demagogue on His

Own Stam; Ing-Ground.

PORTLAND, July 20. —Prior to the adjournment of the Grover Commission, Senator Saulsbury stated that Grover did not desire to put himself on the stand, but if any member of the Commission desired to ask him any questions touching the matter under consideration he was willing to answer homestly. No desire being expressed to examine Grover, he was not put on the stand. Senator Morton, in concluding his remarks, said he knew of but one more witness who would be called to testify before the Commission—B. Goldsmith, who had been supperned to go to Washington. The Daily Oregonian, a leading Independent paper, in summing up the case editorially, says: "The verdict is 'Not proven. Looking over the whole ground, it may be said there is a probability that money helped to secure the result, but money was not the leading influence. The Grover party hoped to carry the Presidential election, and Grover's success was owing largely to that expectation. Known as an extreme partisan, it was beheved he would have power with the Tilden Administration to reward all his friends. Besides, it was a constant argument that his election was necessary for the organization, and many were persuaded that Oregon would be lost if he was rejected. This was the rallying cry, and the pressure of the pending election for President was the main condition that made his success at all possible. Even within his own party he is very unpopular. The last time he ran for Governor he received but 9, 713 votes—a number much less than was thrown for him when he was first elected to that office, and assary 5, 600 below that which Tilden Administration. PORTLAND, July 20. - Prior to the adjournmen

BLOODSHED. (Continued from the First Page.)

are quartered in the railroad shops. Three other companies are expected during the night. The strikers are still in the yard, but everybody is quiet. It is feared there will be some trouble to-morrow, and, should the company succeed in getting trains started, there is great danger of their being wrecked. No effort will be made to move trains until an ample torce has arrived to protect volunteers going to work. Considerable feeling is, expressed against the Sheriff for calling on the Governor for troops. Affidavits have been made and forwarded to Gov. Young, stating that no violence or unlawful acts had been committed, and none were contemplated.

THE BLOCKADE.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—The blockade of trains at Newark in consequence of the strike on the Baltimore & Ohlo continues. No freight trains have been permitted to go out so far.

THROWN HEAD FOREMOST.

A man from the country, who attempted to fire engine No. 35 out, was thrown head foremost from a camel-back engine. This is the only instance of violence reported. Several trains attempted to get out, but were stopped.

TORMEDOES.

It is reported that forpedoes have been put on the track at some points for the alleged purpose of intimidating the strikers. Men say they will not stop any mail or passe-ger trains.

The Master Mechanic addressed the strikers this morning and asked if they would go on the trains. The reply was, "If you concede our terms."

The Sheriff read the riot act this morning but it had no effect on the strikers. The conductors and engineers refuse to join the strikers, but gave them sympathy. The Sheriff of Licking County has demanded military aid from Licking County has demanded military aid from the Governor. Assistance will be forwarded as soon as the State officials are notified. The local ities have done all they can.

authorities have done all they can.
FOUR COMPANIES CALLED OUT.
COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—Gov. Young has called out four military companies to suppress the strikers on the Baltmore & Ohio Railroad. Central Ohio Division, at Newark. The companies are from Mt. Vernon, Circleville, Zanezville, and Springfield. The Governor has issued a proclamation commanding the strikers to desist from personal intimidation and interfering with property. THE PAN-HANDLE LINE.

THE PAN-HANDLE LINE.

COLUMBUS, July 20.—The Pan-Handle officials in this city authorize the following statement: No attempt has been made to interfere with the movement of either freight or passenger trains on the Pan-Handle Road, and not a man has struck. Passenger trains over the Pan-Handle & Pennsylvania Line are running with the accustomed regularity, the trouble with the freight employes on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad will probably be settled by to-morrow, as a large force of military will take charge of and protect the property of the Company at once.

will take charge of and protect the property of the Company at once.

LATEST SITUATION AT NEWARK.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—There is nothing essentially new in the situation at Newark. Passenger trains are running as usual. No freights are allowed to go out. A large crowd is expectantly awaiting the arrival of troops, but no violence is offered. Several attempts were made to get trains out, without success. The strikers are very reticent as to what may happen on the arrival of the military. Two companies of the Circleville Guards and Champion City Guards are now in the city, and will proceed to Newark on the 10:45 train to-night. Mount Vernon and Zanesville companies are also expected at Newark about midnight.

The Baltimore & Ohio militoad will give employment to

competent and experienced train-men on the Central Ohio and Lake Eric Divisions, to take the place of the strikers, upon application. This is stated on the authority of the managers of the road. W. C. Gurney, General Manager of the Divisions west of the Ohio River, denies the statement that he offered to restore the old rate of pay

any perishable freight been sent East by the Pan-Handle.

has been received at railroad headquarters here that the strike has reached the Atlantic & Great Western and Eric Railroads. All the trunk lines are now involved.

A meeting of fremen and brakemen has been held here to consider the situation. It is not known what conclusion was arrived at, but there is a strong apprehension that the train-men on the Indianapolis. Division of the Pan-Handle will quit work at 12 o'clock to-night.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINATI, July 20.—There are indications of discontent among the employes of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad who are suoject to the reduction of wages to take effect July 26.

There is evidence that they are organizing for a strike after the Payment's care has finished.

Mississippi Railroad who are suoject to the reduc-tion of wages to take effect July 26. There is evidence that they are organizing for a strike after the Psymaster's car has inished the monthly payments, which will be on Monday or Tuessiay next.

The employes of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton are also reported as preparing for a strike, but nothing is known definitely of this movement. All is quiet on the Pan-Handle, Marietta & Cin-cinnati, Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and the roads on the Kentucky side.

on the Kentucky side.

TROOPS GOING FORWARD.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—Militia companies left for Newark at 10:45, accompanied by Gov. Young and Adjutant-General Karr. A large crowd of railroad men assembled at the depot and evinced a faint disposition of ill-will toward the soldiers.

Torpedos were put on the the track early in the evening, and on the departure of the train for Newark several more were exploded under the wheels, but no damage resulted.

Gov. Young received the following telegram this evening:

NEWARK, O., July 20.—Gos. Pransg: Will you receive a committee of firemen and brakemen from Newark at the office to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock? Answer to-night.

It is known that the committee of railroad men from Newark is stirring up the train men at this point. There is no telling what a few hours may bring forth. Much apprehension is fell here of the results of the arrival of troops at Newark.

THE ERIE ROAD.

PORT JERVIS, July 20.—Very little excitement here as to the result of the strike on the Eric west. Interviews with prominent members of the Brotherhood of Engineers indicate that under no circumstances will they strike on the Eastern or Delaware Divisions. The same is true of the firemen. Officials here are confident that no trouble will occur. Everything is going oothly. Local trains are arriving and d arting on time.

THE WESTERN DIVISION. New York, July 20.—Assistant-Receiver herman, of the Eric Railroad Company, says the strike at Hornellsville is led by a discharged

ORDER ISSUED. EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—Orders have been received at the Eric Railway shippingoffice to take no stock for shipment East to day on account of the strike. On the trains reach ing Hornellsville the men quietly quit them.
The stock shipped yesterday, it is said, will go through.

QUIET AT BUFFALO.

QUIET AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Ali passenger and freight trains on the Brie Railroad, except on the Falis Branch, have been abandoned. Tickets now issued will be honored by the New York Central, and tickets issued by the Erie Road over the Atlantic & Great Western will be honored by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern or Buffalo & Jamestown Road. All quiet in this vicinity.

Enie, July 20.—No strike is yet organized among the railroad men here, but a meeting of train hands is called for Saturday evening. Maj. Gen. Hindekoper has ordered Col. C. W. Lytle, of the Seventeenth Regiment, to hold his men in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

The Conspiracy.

New York, July 20.—Late last evening a meeting of firemen and brakemen was held in Hornellsville, at the close of which a message was sent by its Chairman to the Superintendent of the Erie Railway notifying him that the men on the Western Susquehanna and Buffalo Divisions had resolved to quit work this morning. The Superintendent proceeded at once to Hornellsville, arriving there this morning, and found the strikers had quit work and had taken measures to prevent any train, presenger or freight, from leaving or passing through Hornellsville East or West.

At Salamanca.

engine or train would be permitted to pass Salamanaca.

At Andover Station, on the Western Division, one of the striking fremen took Engine 22, and went out on the road without orders or permission from the Company, and on the time of trains, intending, he said, to go to Hornellsville.

THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon the strikers had given the Company no reasons for their strike. At that hour their Committee handed Supt. Wright a document in writing, containing the following demands on the behalf of the firemen. brakemen, switchmen, and trackmen, to-wit. That all men discharged for taking part in any meeting, or going as a Committee to New York, shall be reinstated, the brakemen to receive \$2 per

day, switchmen \$2, the head switchmen \$2.25, trackmen in yards \$1.50 per day, trackmen in yards \$1.50 per day, trackmen on sections to receive \$1.40 per day, trackmen on sections to receive \$1.40 per day, andpay no rents on the Company's grounds, except as per agreement; firemen to have the same pay, or rates of pay, as they received prior to July 1, 1877, and monthly passes to be issued to brakemen and switchmen. These demands were at once communicated to Receive Jewett at New York.

The reduction in wagew by the Eric Railroad Company of 10 per cent on July 1, 1877, applied only to the above classes of employes, who were not affected by the reduction of the previous year, and with this reduction in effect train and road hands on the Eric Railroad receive HIGHER COMPENSATION.

Than any other Eastern railroad. Late in June, when the committee of train-men visited New York in relation to the reduction of July 1, they were kindly received by Receiver Jewett, and the necessity and propriety of the reduction explained to them, which, after a few day's deliberation, they apparently accepted, and the men continued at their posts, with the exception of the known incendiaries, who were discharged. All classes of men on the Eric Railroad have been treated by the Company with consideration. Their pay is not only reasonable, but liberal for the times, and if there are any employes expressing dissatisfaction the Receiver is ready to pay them off promptly and hire other men to take their places, and expresses his determination to carry out the order of July 1 to the letter. The Eric Company has arranged to have its through passengers and bagang carried via the New York Central Railroad until its own trains resume running.

PROM BOCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, July 20.—The Fifty-fourth Regiment is ordered to proceed at once to Hornellsville.

DUPPALO, N. Y., July 20.—The Seventy-fourth Regiment has just been ordered under arms to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

ARTHUR. HIS NEW SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—In connection with the present strike, it is interesting to know that Chief Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers' Brothhood, recognizing the downfall of that in-stitution as inevitable, is now busily engaged in perfecting an organization which he believes will prove much more formidable than either of its predecessors. It includes engineers, conductors, brakemen, and firemen, to receive degrees in th Union is shown in a private circular issued by Mr. Arthur. It is proposed to form an alliance of every branch of railway service, and bind them together by the most solemn obligations them together by the most solemn obligations to stand by each other and make a general strike in the fall if their demand for higher wages is not complied with. The employes of thirteen roads are known to be enrolled in this new Society, viz.: The Pennsylvania; New York Central; Eric; Lehigh Valley; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern: Northern Central; Pitchurg. wanna & Western; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Northern Central; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; St. Louis & Indianapolis; Cleveland & Pittsburg; and Philadelphia & Eric. A membership of 1,300 in the United States is claimed. It is understood that a meeting of Railway General Superintendents is being arranged to take decisive steps against employing trades-union men, and to form a coalition to waits the arbitrary and unjust demands of the ing trades-union men, and to form a coalition to resist the arbitrary and unjust demands of the

The railroad men in this city are considerabl the Eastern roads, and nothing else was talked no indication of a strike or other troubles of any of the Western roads, and it is believed that the trouble will remain confined to the Eastern lines, where the wages are said to be lower than they are here. The men employed on the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are unusually quiet and well-behaved, and they attend to their business as usual. A few of the men have been conversed with, and, while they sympathize with their brethren in the East, they think the step taken by them was hasty and unwise. A dispatch was received here yesterday afternoon from Gen-eral Manager W. C. Quincy, of the Balti-more & Ohio, in which that genmore & Ohio, in which that gentleman highly compliments the men on the Chicago Division for their orderly and exemplary behavior during the last few days, and he says they will promote their own interests if they continue to act in this manner. On the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Roads, the Chicago Divisions of the Pennsylvania Company, everything runs along as smoothly and peaceably as possible at this end of the lines, though there were rumors in circulation yesterday that trouble had commenced at the other end. The officers of these roads in this city had, up to officers of these roads in this city had, up to

officers of these rosass in this city had, up to last evening, received no information of troubles anywhere along their roads. A dispatch was received at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad in this city yesterday afternoon stating that some of the strikers on the Pennsylvania Railroad went over to Allegheny and tried to induce the men. the strikers on the Pennsylvanis Railroad went over to Allegheny and tried to induce the men on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne to strike, but their efforts were not crowned with success, though they succeeded in delaving the trains for a short period. From all that could be learned, it is safe to say that the men on Western roads will remain at their posts unless the strikers on the Eastern roads should be more successful than it is expected they will be. The men here are mostly old and tried, and have been in the employ of their respective companies for many years, and they know too much to hazard their positions by deserting their posts at this critical juncture.

ILLINOIS.

BRAIDWOOD MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BRAIDWOOD, 111., July 20.—The miners' strike here, after nearly four months' duration, remains as at the beginning. The miners are still firm and confident of success. Negro miners are arriving almost daily from the South. Between 300 and 400 are already here. Several hundred more are expected soon. No demonstrations other than loud taiking and threats as yet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PITTSBURG & PORT WAYNE.
PITTSBURG, Pa., July 20.—The strike on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road is serious, embracing all the freight crews of the Eastern Division from Pittsburg to Alliance. The passenger traffic is not interrupted, and there has not been any noisy demonstration.

of money these men earn under the present rate of wages on this road, and showed that they do not receive enough to meet the actual daily necessities of single men, and the married ones are, of course, in a much worse condition. Noon on Monday is the time fixed for the strike to take place, unless the demands of the men are compiled with, and it is understood the Receiver of the road has been notified to that effect.

THE TAILORS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20.—The merchant afflors have resolved to no longer employ members of the Tailors' Union.

THE RAILROADS.

INDIANA RAILROADS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20.—The State Board of Equalization has concluded its assess-ment of rairroad property in the State. The small increase of the assessment over last year is owing to new steel rails laid in the last year and the general improvement of the majority of the roads since the last assessment. Notwith-standing the general depression of business, the majority of railroads in Indiana are in good condition, and have been ably managed. The following is a summary of the valuation as The following is a summary of the valuation as fixed by the Board: Value of 3,986.00 miles main track, \$23,474.631; 553.66 miles side-track, \$2,139,030; roiling-stock, \$3,845.427; Canada Southern right-of-way, \$54,546; to-tal, \$33,513,944; valuation last year, \$38,208,036; gross increase, \$1,305,003; deduct amount of decrease, \$239,185; deduct 89½ additional miles main track, \$279,600; deduct 52½ additional miles side track, \$178,562; total, \$697,377; net increase, \$607,631; average valuation 3,986½ miles main track, roiling-stock included, \$9,362 per mile; average value of side-track, 553½ miles, \$3,868 per mile.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., July 20.—The grading of the track of the branch line of the St. Paul & Pacompleted to-day, and the entire route is not eady for laying ties and iron. Most of the ties necessary are already on the ground, and the iron is expected to arrive the first week in August. From present indications cars will be running on the road by Oct. 1. The opening of this road will materially shorten the route to Manitoba, Montana, and the Black Hills. The work is being done by the Western Minnesota Railroad, which is, in fact, but an offshoot of the Northern Pacific.

THE FREIGHT AGENTS. St. Louis, July 20.—A meeting of the General Freight Agents of roads running East from St. Louis was held here to-day, at which the matter of cutting rates was pretty fully dis cussed, and it was agreed by all that it should be stopped, and the rates established July a should be restored and adhered to.

ITEMS. A meeting of the General Freight Agents and representatives of the roads leading east from St. Louis was neld in that city yesterday for the purpose or restoring the rates from that point to the East. As already stated, the St. Louis roads have been cutting East-bound freight rates for some time past, taking grain from that point to Eastern seaports at from five to 10 cents less per hundred than it is taken from Chicago for. The Chicago roads threatened to retaliate by making still lower rates if the regular turiff was not restored, and hence the meetings. Up to a late hour last evening no information as to the result of the conference has been received here. It is learned that Mr. C. F. Livermore, Treasurer and Cashier of the Michigan Central Railroad, has been relieved and that Mr. John E. Griffith, for many years private secretary of Mr. James F. Joy, has been appointed to his position. Mr. Griffith is a most able and exemplary young man, and will undoubtedly fill the place with credit to himself and honor to the Company. have been cutting East-bound freight rates for

the Company.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad has crected a fine hotel at Ashland, on Chegnamegon Bay, Lake Superior, for the ac ommodation of the tourists who visit that place during the summer months. Ashland is 436 miles from Chicago, and is reputed to be the finest place in the United States for brook-trout fishing, while brook-trout, bass, pickerel, perch, and siskowi are found in abundance. The hotel will be opened Aug. 1.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPATETTE, July 20.—A young man aged about 16, a son of James Hurst, a well-known citizen of this county, was drowned last evening while bathing in the Wabash, near Wild-Car Creek. He was a good swimmer, and swam out to a tree lodged in the river, when he suddenly sank. He is supposed to have become cramped.

His body was recovered without difficulty.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 20.—Yesterday afternoon two bows at Earlville, named Eugene Van Wag-

two boys at Earlville, named Eugene Van Wagener and Howard Long, were drowned in Plum Creek. One of the boys had been in bathing, and it is supposed the other went to his assistance, as the body of one was found with his clothes on.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Maddison, Wis., July 20.—The body of an unknown man of small stature, wearing dark clothes, was found in Lake Monona to-night at dusk by two young fishermen, near the Chicago & Northwestern bridge. The body was foating on its face. The man is supposed to have been a tramp. A Coroner's jury is now taking tesmony in the matter.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 20.—Last night a man named Frank Treeptow, supposed to be a German, fell between the cars of a stock freight near Atlanta, on the Chicago & Alton, and was cut to pieces by the wheels. He was one of three who were beating their way from Spring-field to Bloomington, and who had been em-ployed as a workman on the State-House dome. A boy who saw him fall between the cars says he and his companions were drunk.

THE NEZ PERCES.

Another Defeat for the Regulars and Volun teers. The War Not Yet Ended, by Any Means.

Flouris, cmbracing all the ireignt crews of the Eastern Division from Pittsburg to Alliance. The passenger traffic is not interrupted, and there has not been any noisy demonstration.

It is reported that the freight crews of the Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, Pan-Handle route, struck at Deunison this evening, but the report lacks confirmation. Nearly the entire freight force of the road is concentrated at that point, having been sent there to-day to remove them from the influence of the strike here.

THE EMENINEER'S ENOTHERHOOD held a secret meeting to-day, at which it was understood they would define their position, and it is learned to-night from undoubted at that point and the strikers. The men on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad remain at their posts, and the officers express every confidence that they will not go out. Notwithstanding this fact, freight traffic which left, here this evening were stopped by near Everson, Preston & C.'s rolling-mills in this city, about half a mile from the depot, and the crew's compelled to run the trains back to the Linker on the Pittsburg with the strikers.

Series on Preston & C.'s rolling-mills in this city, about half a mile from the depot, and the crew's compelled to run the trains back to the Linker of the Covarille and his men in city, about half a mile from the depot, and the crew's compelled to run the trains back to the Linker and the crew's compelled to run the trains back to the Linker and the crew's compelled to run the trains back to the Linkers. Louis, S. T. Louis, S. L

great; and that their destination is the buffalo country east of the Bitter Root Mountains. Cavalry and hunters are in vigorous pursuit.

This war is practically ended, apparently.
Leaving seven companies at Ramia to await the arrival of Green with his seven companies, who is charged with affairs in this vicinity, Gen. Howard intends, as indicated in his dispatch of the 13th to immediately collect his remaining forces here, proceed to Hell Gate, and settle indian matters in that section. He apprehends that the fleeing Indians may seek to restore their fortunes in that country.

Hell Gate is a branch of the Bitter Root River. It is south of and not far removed from the Flathead Indian reservation.

FINANCIAL.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 20.—Owing to the reported recent losses and general depression obusiness, the First National Bank of Ashlandhas gone into liquidation. Depositors will be paid immediately, and the stockholders as soo

RELATIONSHIP OF BRAIN AND STOMACH RELATIONSHIP OF BRAIN AND STOMACH is a close one, indeed. They are connected by that wondrous elastic link, the sympathetic nerve, which communicates the abnormal sensations of the organ of digestion to that of thought. Now, it digestion is disordered, the brain, being the great focal point of the nervous system, all the nerves are in some degree affected. The main cause of nervous 'trouble is impaired digestion, and that is neually produced by weakness of the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters rectifies this, and overcomes nervous debility by infusing increased 'energy into the operation of the organs of nutrition. Through the agency of this beneficent tonic, not only are the nerves vitalized, but the entire organism acquires vigor and regularity.

All the horsemen in our city use Giles' Linimen Iodide of Ammonia, and they say it has no equal We sell large quantities of it. Gerrity & Morrell Wholesale Druggists, Elmira, New York. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best nality, \$1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madison

For Catarrh and Hay Fever use Jeffers unequaled "French Catarrh Cure." Trial and samples free to all. Office 70 State-at. Perley Jeffer

VEGETINE. VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and

Diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofisia. Scrofulous Hamora. Tumora, Cancer. Cancerous Humor, Eryaipelas. Salt Rhenum. Syphilitic Diseases, Canker. Faintness at the Stomach and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scintics. Influentary and Chronic Rhenumatism, Neuralgia, Gont, and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eraptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Blotches. Boils, Tetter, Scaidhead, and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never falled to effect a permanent cure.

a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back. Kidney Complaints.

Dropsy, Female Weaksess, Leacorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and tighteral Debility, Vzcztnz acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulcaration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarra, Department of the cause of the cause

For Catarrh. Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitution of the Heart. Headache, Piles, Nervousness. and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the Vacarina. It purifies the blood, cleaness all of the organs, and possesses a control-line nower over the nervous artists.

ling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

THE BEST EVIDENCE. The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best. Pas with interest by many physicians; also those suf-fering from the same disease as afflicted the son of he Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this powers of VEGETINE.

powers of Vegetins.

Natick, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

Mr. H. R. Strukss:

Dear Sir: We have good reason for regarding your Vegetins a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age. For the hast two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that ne was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetins, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and waiks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,

E. S. BEST,

Mus. L. C. F. BEST.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS. PUBLIC NOTICE. DELINQUENT WATER RENTS

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Room 7, City Hall, CHICAGO, July 20, 1877. Chicago, July 20, 1877. Public notice is hereby given that I have this day received for collection the Delinquent Water Warrant for all water rates or rems remaining due and unpaid from May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877. All persons interested are hereby requested to make immediate payment of all such water rates or rems at this office; and that at the expiration of twenty days from publication of this notice, I shall at once proceed to levy upon the goods and chattels of all such persons who have failed to pay within said twenty days, as the law directs.

W. H. HEAFFOHD, City Collector.

Champion's Steam Boiler Furnace Reduces expense for Fuel 30 to 68 per cent, as daily demonstrated in its operation in and near this city. Personal investigation or correspondence in rited from those wishing to economise in Fuel expenses.

90 LaSalie-st., Room 7, Chicago. PROPOSALS.

Donglas Monument Commission

Proposals are invited for the New England Granite work necessary to complete the Douglas Monument in Chicago. and for walls, addwalk, and ilmestone or all the order in the Tomb Chamber, and work on Sarcophagus.

Full plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of Robert T. Liacoln, No. 31 Portland Block Chicago.

The above work is described in three separate specifications and proposals are; and ano for all the work can be seen at the office of Robert T. Liacoln, No. 31 Portland Block Chicago.

The above work is described in three separate specifications and proposals are; and ano for all the work reachier. Specimens of the material proposed mass accompany each bid.

Each bidder will name in his proposal the time within which he will complete the work proposed for by him. If his bid is accepted.

A satisfactory bond, with two sureties, in the sum of one-half the amount of each contract, will be required on the notract. Names of proposed sureties should accompany bids.

No payments will be made on any contract until the full completion of the work named in it.

Proposals for Work on bouglas Monument, and defensed to beliefle W. Faller, Secretary of the Commission. No 11 Description of the Commission.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any bid, or to reject all bids, in the absolute discretion of the Commission.

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EMBROIDERIES, CORSETS, 40

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Preparatory to semi-annual inventory, we shall place on sale next week,

Fine Nainsook, Cambric, and Pique **Embroideries**

At the following remarkable reductions! 2,000 pieces at 10 cts, worth 15. 3,000 pieces at 15 cts, worth 25. 3,000 pieces at 20 cts, worth 30. 7,000 pieces at 25 cts, worth 40. 5,000 pieces at 35 cts, worth 50.

5,000 pieces Finer Goods equally cheap! Also Novelties wrought in Scarlet, Blue and Black on White, Cambric, Percale Swiss, and Pique. Col'd Cambric and Linen. Embroideries worked in colors.

All of the above goods are good patterns, on firm, sound cloth, that will wash and wear well. They will commend themselves upon inspection as unusual bargains,

Corsets! Corsets! 2,500 doz. from the stock of a well-known

manufacturer, closed at prices that enable us to offer 700 doz. at \$1.25, lately \$2.00.

1,000 doz, at \$1.50, lately \$2.50. 890 doz, at \$1.75, lately \$3.00. 20 doz. "Werly's" finest goods, in odd

sizes, at \$3.50, worth \$6.00. A complete assortment of our regular makes always in stock at lowest prices.

We have just received large invoices of Torchon and Black French Laces, choice patterns, in all widths. Ladies' Printed ordered Hdkfs-a special lot-at \$2, which cost \$4 to import, and 500 doz. Plain Hemstitched at \$3,00, worth \$4.50.

Chas. Gossage & Co. CLOTHING.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

At 173 South Clark-st., Preparatory to closing up business we shall offer our stock of over

in a speedy disposal of same. This is an opportunity seldom offered. PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST.

\$20,000 worth of FINE and MEDI.

UM GRADE CLOTHING, all our

wnmake, at prices that must result

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELP. tore to rent and Fixtures for sale. BOOKS.

SEASIDE LIBRARY. The Best Standard Novels within the reach of ever-one. Books usually sold from \$1 to \$3 given (unchange-and unabridged) for 10 and 20c. 1. East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood. (De

and unserting the first state of the first state of

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. E., fool of Morton-st.

gers.
For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE DEBLAN, Agent, 35 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

ENGLAND, July 7, 1:30 p.m. | ERIN. July 21, 1 p. m.

SPAIN, July 14, 8:30 a. m. | EGYPT, July 23, 8a. m.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA, July 5, 11 a. m. | GREECE, July 18, 10 a. m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 234, cur
rency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and

Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPUOL, DUBLIE,
RELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF GENERICA.
Thursday, July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 28
Cabina, 800, 885 and 870, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. 800
ond Cabin. 845. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steer
and, 828. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Gen
eral Agents.

124 Washington-S., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS VICTORIA. July 21. 2 bm | DEVONIA. Aug. 4, book BOLIVIA. July 28. 7 m | ANCHORIA, Aug. 11, 7 m | New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Cabina, 86 to 880. Intermediate, 235; steerage, 238. New York to Souchsampton and London: ELITSIA. July 21. 2 p. m. | UTOPIA. Aug. 4, book Cabina 855, to \$70; Steerage, \$28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. HENDERSON BEOTHERS. 30 Washington-A.

The highest bid of-twas considered insuf-was withdrawn. The cost of the house and 00 or £350,000, both 4 different parts of his West.

AT SALAMANCA.

Simultaneously the orakemen and switchmen at Silamanca, on the Western Division, quit work, and when Mr. Beggs, Superintendent of that division, who had started out from Dinakirk for Hornelisville with special train, arrived at Salamanca, his engine was cut loose from the train and put into the engine house, and the strikers notified him that no engine or train would be permitted to pass Salamanca.

At Andover Station on the Western Station Statio dinktz, south of Rasgrod. The Eleventh Corps stats from Sistova for Tirnova. The Turks have only 50,000 to 60,000 men between Rustchuk and Shumla. The Ninth Army Corps has started from Nikopolis to besiege Widdin.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

An Uneventful Day in Local Finances --- Clearings, \$3,300,000.

The Produce Markets Less Active-Hogs Firmer--- Provisions Generally Easier.

Breadstuffs Weakened by Crop Prospect and Large Receipts in Corn.

Meats in Good Demand for Export.

FINANCIAL.

There was nothing new in local financial circles The demand for currency has apparently not been met, and the exchange market was but little, if any, firmer. There is some shipment of currency to the interior, but it is not large. The demand for rediscounts is continuous but light. In the city itself the demand for bank accommodations is limited. There are few applications from regular customers or outsiders, and all desirable paper is quickly taken. Rates of discount are 80 10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. Loans on call to outside burrowers are 4 per cent. Loans on call to outside burrowers are 4 per cent.
New York exchange was sold between banks at
100-75c per \$1,000 discount.
The clearings were \$3,300,000.
FINANCES AND POLITICS IN FRANCE.

Some recent returns by the French Minister of inance are the basis of an estimate that one per-on out of every nine—men, women, and children— a France is a holder of rentes, -the Government bond of France. Frenchmen have frequently beer known to stand all night in line before the place where subscriptions to a Government loan were to be made. The Frenchman, whether Parisian or provincial, trader or peasant, is very saving, and at the same time cautions. The certainty of the Government loans induced heavy popular subscrip-tions, in spite of the low rate of interest. The number of holders of French replies. number of holders of French rentes, registered in the Grand Livre de la delle Consolidee in 1870, was 1,254,000: in 1876 it was 4,404,763. In the same time, the interest on the French debb has increased from \$71,615,000 a year to \$148,650,000. This does not tell the whole story. The amount voted for the debt next year amounts, stoleding a preservation to \$235,000.000. The amount voted for the debt next year amounts, including repayments, to \$235,000,000. The total annual charge of the British debt is \$140,000,000 a year. The great loans negotiated by iers were mainly placed among foreigners, but ce that time, as we have shown above, the forinvestors have sold out to the French stes with every political complication, and the persons pecuniarily interested in the vernment make a large part of the naa, there is in France an extraordinarily worful conservative influences. The owners of ites deprecate any agitation that will lower the credit. It is noteworthy that rentes have risen since the fall of Jules Simon, though this is attrib-nted to pointical manipulators on the Paris Bonrse by his opponents. It is not to be expected that the ans, who are apt to display enterprise where neh show caution, would subscribe to the same extent, proportionately, to an American loan as the French to their national debt. The Amerinterest. But the favor with which the 4 per cents were regarded by the American pub-lic, although there were many unpopular points in the way it was put before the people, show that a popular loan in this country might be carried to a high figure. It is very desirable on many political as well as financial grounds that this result should be reached. If French financiers can get along without syndicates, cannot Secretary Sherman do

THE 4 PER CENTS AND THE GOLD MARKET. The New York Journal of Commerce says that.

"The magnitude of the abscriptions to the 4 per cents places the Syndicale and the Treasury Department in a somewhat embarrassing position. Neither calculated upon so large a demand, and both are puzzled as to what course shall be pursued so as to produce the least possible derange. med so as to produce the least possible derange-nent in the markets. The Syndicate will probably ment in the markets. The Syndicate will probably find it difficult to obtain the bonds from the foun division of the Treasury in quantities sufficient to immediately make their deliveries, and they will doubtless notify those subscribing for large amounts that they need not make their payments for the present, but that increst will now cease. This will relieve the demand for gold, and will extend the renewe the demand for gold, and will extend the time for settlement over a longer period, thus giv-ing opportunity for the market to react naturally. The Treasury Department is expected to sell gold mider the Resumption act, to make calls for bonds at least weekly, and to offer the Syndicate all the advantages possible in their settlement with the Department."

An Imperial decree was promulgated at Constantinople on the 5th authorizing the issue of a thousand millions of paper plastres, secured by the general revenues, mines of Heraclia, and some ofter sources of income. Fifty million plastres of this carrency will be withdrawn annually from circulation, and its complete redemption in twenty years is provided for by the tithes of the land tax at Constantinople. The revenues assigned for this purpose will be paid into the Ottoman Bank. A Commission, composed of members of the bank and foreign and Ottoman capitalists, will superintend the periodical withdrawal of the caimes from circulation. Russia, as well as Turkey, is culation. Russia, as well as Turkey, is lasting paper money as rapidly as it can be printed, but the Czar does not give any assurances or pledges as to the redemption of the Russian paper. It is believed in well-informed financial circles that its thousand millions of plastres will not yield the Turkish Government more than \$25,000. 000. The plastre at its par value is worth only about 5 cents, and this issue of \$50,000,000, coming after excessive issues already depreciated, will bring the value of the whole mass down one-half, if it does not destroy it altogether.

The suit for \$4,600,000 by the Receiver of the The suit for \$4,600,000 by the Receiver of the Gaardian against H. J. Furber and other sileged conspirators to defaud the policy-holders of the Gaardian Life-Insurance Company is to be regarded as a test case. It is an appeal to the civil law for relief in a case where the criminal law is apparently powerless. The Attorney-General of New York, although indictments have been found against a number of insurance wreckers, has done nothing, and will apparently do nothing, to bring any of them to justice. This case is an attempt to recover through the civil law whatever of the plunder may still be within reach. There ought to be no doubt of the result. If there ever was swindling that term may be applied to the operations of Furber and his gang in insurance.

was swinding that term may be applied to the operations of Furber and his gang in insurance.

THE BOSTON LOAN MARKET.

In the Boston loan market there is, says the Advertiser, an increasing hardening tendency. Five per cent appears to be the lowest rate at which even the strong banks are now willing to take the best paper, and some banks refuse to name so low a rate, preferring to hold off from discounting except when customers require it. There is fully half of 1 per cent advance in rates this week.

A WALL STREET RUMOR.

The Indicator. of Well street, in an article which has the appearance of being written for effect, asys that several banking institutions in New York are tottering. Becoming more explicit, it goes so far as to say that "a large Broadway bank has been in trouble at the Clearing-House for two days," and "that the difficulty has been brought about by stock speculation."

A MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK CLOSED.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, upon application of the Savings Bank Commissioners, has enjoined the Five-Cents Savings Bank of Haver-hill from doing any further business. The bank was in a hezardous condition.

Gold was 101 1/2 105 1/4 greenbacks. Greenbacks were 95 1/2 5 cents on

In gola.	
PORBIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sizty days,	Sight.
sterling	487%
Prance	5139
wiszer, and	51334
Jerinany 85%	95%
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark 27	2714
AWARIA	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	\$19) g 5 g 13
Bid Bid	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	11119

And the first first for the property of the first firs	
Chicago Cliy 7 w ct. sewerage	*110 *110 *109)4 152 128 126 70 *108)4 35
* And interest.	10 m
BY TELEGRAPH.	
To the Western Associated Press.	

New York, July 20.—Gold strong, opening at 105%, closing at 105%. Borrowing rates flat; 1%@ 3 per annum and 1-64 per diem.
Silver at London, 54%. Here silver bars, 124% in greenbacks; 118 in gold. Silver %@% discount. Goreraments were firm. Railroad bonds were dull.

Railroad bonds were dull.
State securities were quiet.
Stocks were dull and generally strong, with the principal activity in New York Central. Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Deiaware, Lackswanna & Western, Western Union, and Granger shares. Transactions aggregated 140,000 obares, of which 7,000 were New York Central, 30,000 Lacks Shore, 13,000 Northwestern preferred, 14,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, 25,000 Lackswanna, 20,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 4,400 Western Union.
Money easy: 13,62.
Prime mercantile paper, 33,65.
Customs, \$158,000.
Tressury disbursements, \$122,000.
Clearings, \$20,000,000.
Dry-goods imports for week, \$1,768,000.
Sterling steady: long, 4854; short, 487.

,	Sterling steady; long. 485%; short, 487.
7	GOVERNMENT BONDS.
a	Coupons, '81
	Coupons, 65 (new)108% 10-40s (regular)1114
	Coupons, '68
	Coupons, '68. 11114 Currency
	STO: KS.
	Western Union 61% Northwestern pfd 51%
	Quicksilver preferred. 22% New Jersey Central. 104
á	Outcksilver preferred. 22% New Jersey Central 10%
	Parine Mail
H	Marinosa 2 St. Paul 235
3	Mariposa preferred 214 St. Paul preferred 59
3	Adams Express 96 Wabash 4
1	
3	United States Express 41 Terre Haute. 424
7	United States Express 41 Terre Haute, pfd 14%
3	Eric. 7% C. & A. preferred. 100 Krie preferred 16 Ohio & Mississippl 3
2	Erie preferred 16 Ohio & Mississippi 3
ч	
4	
1	Michigan Central 43% Missouri Pacific 1'9
SI	Panama 100 C., B. & Q 98%
3	Union Pacific, stock 64 Hannibal & St. Jo 1214
1	Lake Shore 49% Central Pacific bonds . 107%
4	lilinois Central
1	Cleveland & Pittsburg 81 9 U. P. land-grant 10394
п	Northwestern 22% U. P. sinking-rund w/
4	STATE BONDS.
	Tennessee 6s, old 43% Virginia 6s, new 31
J	Tennessee 68, new 4359 Missouri 68 6
1	Virginia 6s, old 30

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
The following are closing quotations at the Stock Exchange: closing quotations at Alpha Belcher Best & Belcher Bullion Consolidated Virginia California Chollar Conficence Caledonia Crown Point Exchequer

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 20.—Amount of bulgion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £10,000.

Consols, money and account, 94%;
United States conds—65s, 106%; '67s, 106%; 10-40s, 10%; new 5s, 107%.

New York Central, 91%; Erie, 7%; Erie, preferred, 17%; Illinois Central, 56%;

PARIS, July 20.—Rentes, 1071 90c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for reco

Erie st. 120 ft w of Kingsbury st, s f. 34x100 ft,	
dated July 9	2,300
x150 ft. dated July 17	1,200
Milwaukee av. n w cor of Cleaver at. a w f, 25 x144 ft, with buildings, dated July 16 Oakey av. 110 ft s of Twenty-second st, w f.	4,600
Grant place, 188 ft w of Hurbut at, a f. 36x124	4,100
ft. with building No. 62, dated July 18	4,000
South Clark st, 200 ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 25x7814 ft, with buildings, dated July 19	3,000
Murray st. 21 3-10 ft n of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 20	1,150
dated July 14	10,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF	SEVEN
Lake View av n of Diversy av, w f. 25x158 ft.	
dated May 3	2,100
Lake View av, n of Diversy av, w f. 25x158 ft, dated May 3.	2,100

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipmen of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time

明月月日野田市	Rece	ripts.	Shipments.			
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.		
Flour, bris	6,580	6,171	6,518	6.143		
Wheat, bn	10,895	41,936	23, 267	15,026		
Corn. bu	352, 989		256,068	219,819		
Oats, bu	34, 850	46, 500	24, 488	104, 877		
Rye, bu	5,467	984		400		
Barley, bu	2,880		918	1,200		
Grass seed, bs.	30, 170	40.125	600	36, 163		
Flax seed, Ba.			13.1 1.1777			
B. corn, bs			13311.3111			
C. meats, bs			1,767,503	1, 233, 231		
Beef, tes				.,,		
Reef bris	13912/1199		229	90		
Beef, bris	73	4	1, 237	400		
Lard, ms	47, 670		82,000	97,757		
Tallow, Bs	8, 288		14,000			
Butter, bs	363, 602		185, 180			
Live bogs, No.	13.982		5, 933			
Cattle, No	4, 243		3, 499	3,500		
Sheep, No	597		4			
Hides, Bs	106, 148	183,988	83, 480	94, 810		
Highwin's, bris	2	220	100	163		
Wool, Bs	235, 599	98, 442	304.830	56,960		
Potatoes, bu	91	147				
Coal, tons	7,203	-3,467	747	680		
Hay, tons	10	36				
Lumber, m ft.	5, 694	1,842	2,400	2, 156		
Shingles, m	1,580	2, 124	390	1, 233		
Salt, bris	1,880		3,795	4,007		
Poultry, coops.	28	71				
Eggs; pkgs	600	882		******		
Cheese, bxs	6,299	4,999	3,456	4,328		
G. apples, bris		238		10		
Beans, bu		9	10	38		

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 225 bu corn, 1,187 bu oats, 804 bu

rye.
The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected win-ter, 3 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 9 cars No. 2 spring. 10 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do (32 wheat); 4 cars No. 1 corn, 258 cars and 18,700 bu high mixed, 3 cars new do, 3 cars new mixed, 552 cars and 11,600 bu No. 2 corn, 196 cars rejected do, 13 cars no grade (1,029 corn); 8 cars white oats, 18 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars rejected do (51 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 13 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do; 7 cars I rye, 13 cars No. 2 do. 2 cars rejected do; 7 cars rejected barley. Tetal (1, 136 cars), 493,000 bu. Inspected out: 55,041 bu wheat; 247,994 bu corn, I 894 bu oats, I, 445 bu rye, 18,556 bu barley. Chicago is called upon to feed the Russian army, or help to do it. One thousand boxes shoulders were bought in this market yesterday, which are understood to be going to the Muscovites. That will be about one pound to each man, officers included.—also including bone.

The leading produce markets were generally easier yesterday, some of them being heavy. The conditions were not favorable to strength, except in meats. The foreign markets were easy, and

sier yesterday, some of them being heavy. The conditions were not favorable to strength, except in meats. The foreign markets were easy, and crop reports from the Northwest good, though with generally cool weather. Grain prospects were generally regarded as favorable, even for corn, and buyers were not disposed to take hold freely, while selling was prompted by the conditions, except an overclouded sky, which was thought to portend rain.

According to expectation, corn came in yesterday in large volume: and the consequence was, depression in prices. Not so much, however, on account of the actual receipts as for the prospect of things to come. There is a heavy pressure for ears to bring in corn during this month, holders being anxious to secure the premium on July deliverse while it lasts, for it is not improbable that the premium will disappear soon if receipts continue as large as now. Shipping is still active, but much of the room taken yesterday is believed to have been bought previously, room not being immediately contracted for because the result would have been a material advance in freight rates. Still, holders were not without hope. Some of them claimed that the present volume of corn receipts can be only a temporary matter at best; as even if the corn be ready to come forward the cars will soon be wanted to convey wheat and oata to market, to say nothing of rye and barley. Inasmuch as there is little corn going around us, it is not impossible that our market will be able to sustain the pressure, as appearances indicate that New England and Europe want all the corn we may be

not impossible that our market will be able to sustain the pressure, as appearances indicate that New England and Europe want all the corn we may be able to send them, and will take it, unless induced to hold off by the promise of lower prices.

Wheat, too, is weakening; not so much by what is here, or coming here, as by fears of what will come. Winter wheat is offered more freely, but chiefly by sample, the holders wanting to send it in if there be a market for it. Meanwhile our stocks are worked down to a very low point. Some estimate that there will not be more than 100,000 bu of all grades in this city to-might; and the July contracts now out must evidently be filled by settlement. But the prospect of larger stocks

next month encourages the bears, and they are free sellers; the quantity atready sold for August is be-lieved to be very large. New flour is weakening

The dry goods market was very quiet, as is to be expected at this time of the year. There was little more than a band-to-mouth demand, the inquiry being strictly in accordance with the requirements of current trade. Prices were firm and trade. steady. Jobbers of groceries were fairly busy, country orders coming very freely. In values the only quotable change was a 14c reduction in coffees. Sugars showed more strength than for some days previous, holders fearing that the interrup-tion to railroad traffic at the East resulting from tion to railroad traffic at the East resulting from the existing "strikes" may delay supplies which are needed to replenish their depleted stocks. Rice, tens, molasses, soaps, etc., were about steady. There was a fair movement in domestic dried fruits at firmly-sus-tained prices. Apples and prunes were receiving the most attention, and for the former a full ke advance was asked. Fish were active and un-changed. The butter and cheese markets had no new features. Both were quoted fairly active and firm. Oils were unchanged. Carbon was firm at firm. Oils were unchanged. Carbon was firm at Thursday's advance. Lard was active at full fig-ures. Linseed, whale, turpentine, and other oils were nominally steady. Coal and wood were dull,

as previously quoted.

The lumber market was dull and easy. The feet was arriving, and, the yard trade being light, local retailers were out of the wholesale market. or were making bids that sellers were unwilling to entertain. Consequently few cargoes left the sale docks. The wool market was quiet, buyers baving docks. The wool market was quiet, buyers having withdrawn temporarily, and not so firm as it has been. Broom-corn was steady. Sales were dull. It is too early to trade in the new crop, and there is very little inquiry for old seeds, as buyers bought enough early in the season to carry them through. Hay and hides were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes were dull on the street, the offerings on wagons being liberal, and, the farmers being able to undersell the commission-houses, secured the bulk of the business. Poultry was in large supply and show at lower prices. Lake freights were again fairly active and firm at 2% for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 400, -

000 bu corn.

Rall freights were quiet and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures. THE ANTI-CORNER RULES.

The ANTI-COUNSE INC.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—In a communication published in your paper the 12th inst., X implies that those differing from him on the anti-corner rules of the Board of Trade are of the thimble-rigring and bunko-shop order. The case cited from the London Speciator if not at all parallel, but differs from a corner in grain in two very important particulars. If there is a question of morality in the future-contract trades it is against the short sellers, as they do their utmost to depress the value of other people's property. Nevertheless, if the settlement of this question is to be left to Englishor other peoples property. Acceptances, it also settlement of this question is to be left to Englishmen, they, desiring cheap grain, might possibly agree with X that only the bears were honest, and should have every advantage, even to a partial repudiation of their contracts under certain circumstances. The truth is, however, that such terms as "thimble-rigging," "bunko-shop," and "repudiation" cannot be applied to the government of the Board of Trade. The anti-corner rules were no tpassed with a view to giving the bears an advantage, but to equalize the two parties, and it probably would have had that effect if the number of bears as compared to the buils had been reversed. The theories upon which these rules were based have not been sustained. In actual practice the effect has been different from what was claimed, and they prove to be working great injury to the trade of Chicago through loss of consignment and in causing lower prices generally. The much greater power the bears now have is not wholly owing to the rule, but in part to their being so much the most numerous. This fact should be taken into consideration in equalizing the two parties, and the rules at least so modified that the power of either side to effect prices shall be neutralized.

GOODS RECEIVED

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs, July 20, 1877: L. Myers & Co., 69 casks of bottled ale; John W. Wills, 6 cases of mustard: Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 23 pkgs of glassware and toys. Amount collected, \$2,

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet in the aggregate, and irregular. Hogs were quoted firmer, with a fair shipping movement; the figures indicate shipment of some 9.000 bris pork and 8.500 tes lard so far during the week, and Liverpool was reported to have advanced is on pork, 2s on hams, 6d on middles, with a decline of 6d per 112 ns in lard. The feeling here was tame in pork, and heavy in lard, while meats were again in good request, and export cuts were stronger. The further advance in meats in the English markets is regarded here as an indication that stocks have been reduced materially during the resent stagnation in trading there, which may be the case; but others think that dealers in Western Europe are stocking up under apprehensions that the war will become general unless closed this year.

Mass-Ponx—Was dull, and declined 75@000 per bri from the latest prices of Thursday, there being scarcely any demand beyond a few changes from one month to maker. Sales were reported of 250 bris seller, July at any demand beyond a few changes from one month to another. Sales were reported of 250 bris seller July at \$13.274, 4.500 bris seller August at \$2.26415.274; and 17.500 bris seller August at \$2.26415.274; and 17.500 bris seller August at \$3.20415.274; and 17.500 bris seller August at \$3.20415.274; and 17.500 bris seller seller August; and \$13.375,6313.40 seller september. Seller the year closed nominally at \$12.875,6613.274 seller August; and \$13.375,6313.40 seller september. Seller the year closed nominally at \$12.875,6613.200.

Prime mess-pork was quoted at \$12.00212.25, and extra prime do at \$9.0029.25.

Land—Was duil, and declined 102124c per 100 lbs from the latest figures of Thursday, with rather free offerings, and little disposition to buy at the reduction. Sales were reported of 1,000 tes seller August at \$8.956.8.974, and 250 tes seller September at \$8.074. Total, only 1,250 tes. The market closed heavy at \$8.9068.95 cash or seller July; \$8.924,88.95 seller August; and \$0.024,660.05 seller September. New lard quoted at 10 412 se per 100 lbs below the price of regular. Winter lost were quoted easier, in sympathy with pork and larger will send come descriptions were held fully see per 1b higher. Sales were reported of 1.000 bxs summer shoulders at 536c; 100 bxs short means at 7c; 200,000 lbs do at \$8,924 for August and \$7.0567.07% for September; 350 bxs long clears at 536c; 100 bxs short means at 546; 100 bxs long clears at 546c; 100 bxs long clears at 646c; 100 b

hams (15 bs) at 9%c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Showl.

Sh

bu rejected at 416426.

Wheat—Sales: 300,000 bu at \$1.15\\ 601.15\\ 601 August and \$1.10\\ 1.0\\ 61.15\\ 601 For August and 47\\ 601 for August and 47 September.—1.250 bris at \$13.25 for August and \$13.40 918.424 for September. Lard—500 tcs at \$8.95 for August. Mess pork was active and firmer, closing at \$13.3246 3.35 for August and \$13.524 for September. Sales; 500 bris at \$13.524 August and \$13.45@13.524 Sep-5.300 Oris at \$13.30\footnote{Management of the control of the con

40%@46%c.
Oats were quiet at 50%c July, and 28%c August.
Bye sold at 55c for August.
LATEST.
Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 1,000 bris at \$13.42%
@13.45 for September.
Lard was steady. Sales, 1,250 tes at \$8.95 for August,
and \$9.05 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0942.16.
BROOM-CORN—Was in fair order request and steady. The crop in Ohio will probably be very light: Green hurl, 767½c; medium hurl, red-tipped, 5½66.6½c; green brush, with burl enough to work it, 6 67c; red-tipped, with do, 5655½c; red do, 4½65c; inside brush, 4½655¢; medium to choice stalk braid, 5½660¢c; inferior brush, 4½65¢c; crooked do, 5½65c.
BUTTER—Trade was active, and prices were firm. Shippers remain in the market, and are actively engaged, and, between the shipping and local demand, the stock of merchantable butter is kept down to very moderate dimensions. The New York Bulletin says:

The receipts and exports of outter since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

Receipts. Exports.** **Pros.** GENERAL MARKETS.

demand is from retailers, who buy from day to day and distion.

FISH—Nothing new was developed in the fish market. There was a free local and shipping demand and a firm set of prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefash, per halfbrid, \$4,25-64.40; family whitefash, \$3,25; trout, \$3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, \$4-bri, \$3.500; No. 2 shore mackerel, \$4-bri, \$3.500; No. 1 shore mackerel, \$4-bri, \$3.500; No. 2 shore with \$4.50 st. \$4-bri, \$4.50 st. \$4-bri, \$13.00; No. 1 bay, \$8,2568.50; No. 2, \$4-bri, \$4.50 st. \$5.50; No. 1 bay, \$8,2568.50; No. 2, \$4-bri, \$4.50 st. \$6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1.75 st. \$6.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.50 st. \$6.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.50 st. \$6.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.75 st. \$6.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.

is seed to the control of the contro

Biue Lily, 6s649c; White Lily, 54646c; White, Rose, 54, 66c. Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 55,646c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Old hay was quiet and unchanged: Timothy \$9.50c,10.00; No. 2, \$8.0068.50; mired, \$7.0067.50; upland prairie, \$7.50; No. 1, \$5.50; slough, \$4.50.

HIDES—Continue searce and in request at quotations: City butchers' cows, 69c; steers, 768c; green cared, 164.50; Miller of the continue searce and in request at quotations; City butchers' cows, 69c; steers, 768c; green cared, 164.50; Miller of the continue searce and in request at quotation of the continue of the continu

nd clear, 1 to 2 inch..... LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. 19, 389 15, 614 15, 287 13, 982 12, 452 Total.

Same time last week.

Week before last.....

Shipmenis— 19,400 12,518 12,509 3, 840 3, 183 4, 189 5, 933 .. 1,317 .. 565 .. 2,959 .. 3,499

Thursday 2.400 5.633

Total 3.400 5.833

Total 6.8340 17.145

CAUTLE—In consequence of the interruption to railroad traffic resulting from the strike on the Baislmore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania roads shippers were not inclined to do much in the way of forward stock, and in the absence of the usual demand from that source it proved to be a dull and dragging market-day. A telegram from Buffalo stated that orders had been received at the Eric Railway suppling office there to take no stock for shipment East, and the agent of the Baitimore & Ohio Road in this city was also notified to the same effect; therefore, for the present, the shipping movement may be regarded as practically at a stand still. There was a good demand from the local trade and from feeders, and at a small reduction from previous rates shippers were induced to take a few hundred head, but after all demands had been met a good deal of siocs still remains in one paired at 12.2566.25. Texas buils sold at the inside figure, and two bunches of choice usity estern averaging 1.380 and 1.425 lbs fetched the latter price. Native cows and Texas through cattle sold chiefly at \$3.006.3.0; stockers at \$3.00.83.75; and fair to good shipping steers at \$4.408.0.0.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
bs and anwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 250
to 1, 460 bs.

Good Beeves—18-0-titoned steers, weigh
Nedium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 bs.

Stock For to common steers, and
common to choice cows. for city shaughter,
weighing 800 to 1, 100 bs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1,050 bs.

3.75@4.75

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1,050 bs.

3.00@3.50

44. 186 5.10 44. 185 5.06 23. 270 5.00
44. 186 5.10 36. 286 5.06 23. 272 4.05
47. 201 5.10 34. 183 5.05 38. 286 4.95
55. 207 5.10 125. 2077 5.06 23. 275 4.90
88. 187 5.10 64. 185 5.95 22. 279 4.90
88. 187 5.10 64. 185 5.95 22. 279 4.90
88. 185 5.10 124. 270 5.00 99. 181 4.60
60. 292 5.10 42. 301 5.00
81 185 5.10 124. 270 5.00 99. 181 4.60
80. 292 5.10 42. 301 5.00
81 18EFP—Were in light demand and easy, at \$3.00
8 18EEP—Were in light demand and easy, at \$3.00
8 5.00 for poor to best grades. Sales were mostly at \$3.50
64.50. Lambs were wanted at \$1.5062.75 per head.

New YORK, July 20 New YORK.

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New York, July 30 New York.

Market at 1156.1256; steamers for Antwerp take out to-day 175 fine steers and 500 good sheep, alive, and 100 years poor Texaus are to go Saturday unless stopped by the Transportation Company.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2.100, making 14.870 for four days, against 14, 980 same time last week; market quiet and unchanged; common to extra sheep. 146865c; common to good lambs, \$4676cc.

SWINE—Receipts, 2.500, making 11.00 for four days, against 14, 980 same time last week; market not sold alive; common to good lambs, \$4676cc.

SWINE—Receipts, 2.500, making 11.00 for four days, against 14, 980 same time last week; market ruled tame at \$16625.00 per head.

ALBANY, July 20.—Bass a care retrigerator Chicago hogs at 7675cc.

BUFFALO,

CINCENNATI, July 20.—Hogs—Steady and firm; common, \$4.4064.75: light, \$4.9064.00; packing, \$4.8065.00; packing, \$4

1,019.

ST. LOUIS.

The following a control of the following and the following a factor. The following fol 355 ed; long clear, 38s; short clear, 38s; anounders, 28s ed; hams, 48s. Lard, 44s. Frime mess beef, 38s; India mess beef, 88s; extra India mess, 95s. Cheese. 38s ed. Tallow, 40s ed.
Loxbon, July 20.—Liverpool—Whest quiet and steady. Mark Lare—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 60s. Nearly due, e2s. Weather in England seems more settled. Later—Liverpool—Wheat—California club, 12s 10de 13s 1d; California white, 12s 7de 12s 10d; spring, 12s 4d 13s 3d. Corn—American mixed, 36s 3d. Mark Lare—Rectal Bispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, July 20—11 a. m.—Grair—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 1dd. Corn—No. 1, 27s. No. 2, 22s 6d.
Liverpool, July 20—1:30 p. m.—Baradetteys—Weaker. Whest—Spring, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 1dd. Liverpool, July 20—2:30 p. m.—Baradetteys—Weaker. Whest—Spring, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 11s 1d; white. No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 22s 6d.
Liverpool, July 20—2:30 p. m.—Baradetteys—Weaker. Whest—Spring, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 11s 1d; white. No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 22s 6d.
Liverpool, July 20—1:30 c. 10s 10s 6d; No. 2, 22s 3d.
Liverpool, July 20—1:30 c. 10s 10s 6d; No. 2, 22s 3d.
Liverpool, July 20.—Laiest—Corton—Firmer: 6%

13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 26s 9d; No. 2, 22s 3d.
Liverpool, July 20.—Latest—Corron—Firmer; 6% 68 9-18d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but steady.
GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 57,000 qrs; American, 44,000 qrs; Californis white wheat, 12s 9d 612s 8c; do club, 12s 1de 13s 4d; No. 1 Western spring, 11s 1d. Corn—Western mixed, 20s 3de2ns 9d. Onts—American unchanged. Barley, do. Peas—Canadiat, 36s 6d.
CLOVEL-SEED—American, 456850s.
Pauvisions—Mess pork, 32s 6d. Prime mess beef, 82s 6d. Lard—American, 44s. Bacon—Long clear, 35s 6d; abort do, 36s 6d.

abort do, 38s ed.

CHEESE - Pine American, 53s ed.

TALLOW-American, 40s ed.

Persolatus Spierre—ss edi refined, 11@11s ed.

LINAREO OLI-20s ed.

RESIZ-Common, 56@55 26; pale, 15s.

London, July 20.—Refined Petroleum—11s 6d.
Spirits of Turgentine—25-225 3d.
Antwerp, July 20.—Petroleum—33f.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus

Size York, July 20. Grain Wheat me

sire, but quiet generally, at a further declive, under pressure in sell, influenced in ga
ironghout; arrest reports election

livery sales of 2,700 to now at 89.20.39,30, chiefly at \$9.20; a lot of 250 tes spot exchanged for August at equal to \$0.20; for forward delivery on a moderate scale for July option quoted at the close nominal; August, \$9.27569.30; September, \$9.0569.10; selier the remainder of the year, \$9.0569.10; selier the remainder of the year, \$9.07569.10; selier the remainder of the year, \$0.07569.32\fo co september at \$9.4069.42\fo and 250 tos selier the remainder of the year at \$9.0756.

Tallow—Moderately sought after at firmer figures; quoted at Reading for good to prime.

Sygans—Eaw less active, on a basis of 9560956 for fair to good refining; refined about steady on moderate movement.

fair to good refining; renned about stemp via mouth accompresent.

Whisky—Quiet at \$1,194; sales 50 bris.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Corrors—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 4,000 bales; last year, 4,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 2,930,000; inst year, 4,000,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 11,000; last year, 11,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 2,941,000; tay year, 228,000; stock at all United States ports, 108,000; last year, 228,000; stock at all United States ports, 108,000; last year, 228,000; stock at Liverpool, 838,000; last year, 851,000. Market steady; 125-14 612 7-166; futures firm; July, 12.38c; August, 12.276; 12.38c; September, 12.18a12.18c; October, 11.71c; 11.72c; November, 11.48a11.49c; Documber, 11.47c; | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Flores—Good demand, and rices a shade higher: X X 59.5067.00; XXX 57.506.00; high grades, 59.2569.50.
Ghain—Corp active, firmer, and higher: mixed, 680; ellow, 700; white, 78280c. Oats quiet and weak, at yellow, 70c; white, 78280c. Oats quiet and weak, at 43844c.
Coax-Maal—Dull and nominal; held at \$3.10.
Hay-Demand light, but holders firm; prime, \$17.00; choice, \$18.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; \$14.50. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; tierce, \$9.2569, 50; Keg, \$10.0026, 0.25. Buik meases, but attend; houders, \$10.0026, 0.25. Bams—Sugar-cured in good demand at \$11.0026, 0.0.
Watsky-Dull and nominal at \$1.0521, 10.
GROCKRIES—Coffee-Kio, cargoes, 177421c. Sugar quiet, but steady; common to good counton, \$8.0026, 9.25; fair to fully fair, \$9.37469-75; printe to choice, \$9.5746-910, 20. Moias-es nominal and unchanged. Rice scarce and firm at \$55670.
Bran—Market dull at 90c.

PRILADELPHIA.

PRILADELPHIA, July 20. — WOOL—Active; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and shove, 49650c; X, 47648c; medium, 47648c; coarse, 48650c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Inc. 49649c; medium,

ATUSTICO COMEN. 4054 Acr. combing. Sec. 100 acr. 100 acr.

WHISET-Quiete Western, \$1.12.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn. 34,000 bu; esta, 3,500 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 20.—GRAIN-Wheat-Demand active; steady; No. 2 white Wabash, new, \$1.00; No 3 do, \$1.45; amber Michigan, spot, new, \$1.43; July, \$1.30; August, \$1.30; September, \$1.83; No. 1 red winter, new, \$1.54; No. 2 do, spot, new, \$1.41; July, \$1.30; August, \$1.394; September, \$1.27; No. 3 red, new, \$1.41; Mos. 2 miber Hithous, new, \$1.44; No. 2 and and the spot, \$1.50; No. 2 amber Hithous, new, \$1.44; No. 2 and apot, \$1.56; No. 2, spot, \$0.56; July, \$5.96; August, \$1.20; No. 2 white, \$50; rejected, 40%. Oats dull; No. 2 offered at \$50; white, 40c.
RECHIPTS-Flour, 300 bris; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu; costs, 6,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, none; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; cota, 3,000 bu.
TOLEDO, O., July 20-4 p. m.—GRAIN-Wheat lower; amber Michigan, August, \$1.296; No. 2 amber Hilmois, July, \$1.37; August, \$1.274; No. 2 amber Hilmois, July, \$1.42. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 spot, 306; August, \$1.40.
SALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 20.—Flours—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.
Whost active and steadier for choice and easier for low grades; No. 2 Western winter red, July delivery, \$1.51; do August, \$1.41; do September, \$1.40. Corn weak and lower; Western mixed, spot and July, 614c; August, 60%; September, 60%, steamer, 57c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and steady; prime, 73c.
HAY—Dull and nominally unchanged.
Butters—Unchanged.
Parvisions—Quiet, frm, and unchanged.
Whists Artificipies; \$1, 115c.
Whists-Firmer; \$1, 115c.
Whists-Firmer; \$1, 115c.
Whists-Firmer; \$1, 115c.

BUTTER-Unchanged.
PRINGLEM-STORY; crude, 7%67%c; refined, 13%6
14c.
COFFEE-Dull and nominally unchanged.
WHISKY-FIRMET; \$1, 11, 50.
WHISKY-FIRMET; \$1, 11, 50.
WHISKY-FIRMET; \$1, 11, 50.
SHIPMENTS-COFR, 7, 500 Dt.
SHIPMENTS-COFR, 7, 500 Dt.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
GRAIN-Wheat steady; in good demand; red, \$1, 25.
1.35. Corn dull and lower; 476.49c. Oata dull; 34.66.
40c. Rye-Market dull; prices a shade lower; 676.85c.
spot; new, 60c. Barley dull and nominal.
PROVISIONS-PORK quiet but \$rm; \$14.00. Lard inactive; steam nominal; kettle, 10.8105/c. Bulk meats quiet but firm; 56.67/c; these prices asked.
BROW-FR-Quiet and unchanged.
Linkerry Quiet and unchanged.
Linkerry

dered and crushed. 12-2013-20; white, 11-2013-20; yellow refined, 100411c. St. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS. Mo., July 20.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.
GRAUN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, \$1.4031.42 cash; \$1.27 August; No. 3 do. \$1.333/20.34 cash; \$1.30 July; \$1.194 August. Corn lower; No. 2 mh; \$1.30 July; \$1.194 August. Corn lower; No. 2 mh; \$1.30 July; \$1.194 August. Corn lower; No. 2 mh; \$1.30 July; \$1.194 August. Corn lower; No. 2 mh; \$1.30 cash; \$1.27 August; No. 2 30c cash; \$25 July. Rye-406356c bid cash.
WHISKY—Higher; \$1.08.
Facultions—Fork lower; \$13.30 cash; \$13.40 Augusts—Higher; \$1.00.
Balk mean dult; nothing done. Bacon inactive and lower; \$67746; \$26; \$863546.
RECRIFTS—Flour, 1.400 bris; wheat, 26.000 bu; corn, \$4,000 bu; oata, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.
Milwaukers. Wis., July 20.—Flours—Quiet and grimer.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.40; Aufriner.

Garn—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.40; August, \$1.17%; September, \$1.11; No. 3 Milwankee, \$1.51.7%; September, \$1.11; No. 3 Milwankee, \$1.1981.21. Com—Market dull; prices a shade lower; No. 2, \$20; Nye dull; a shade lower; No. 2, \$1c. Rye dull; a shade lower; No. 1, 6dc. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring, 70c.
FERSIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 256c; wheat to Owwego, No. 2

PRESENTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 256; wheat to Oswego, 536; BECKIPTS—Flour, S. 000 bris; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oata, 4,900 bu; rre, 250 bu; harley, 250 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, aone; barley, nobe.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—COTTON—Steady; 1136.
FLOUE—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat active, but not quotably higher. Corn steady; white, 880; mixed, 54c. Oats dull and unchanged.
PROVINCOS—Pork quiet; 514.00214.23. Bulk means steady and unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders. 6c; clear rib. 88-95c. Hams—Sugar-cured strmer; 10566 1136c. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce, \$10.25610.50.
WHISEY—Firmer; \$1.07.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20. FLOUR Quiet and un-Changed. Wheat, \$1,3081 35; August or September, 63,30. Corn dull and lower: 480; August, 474c. Osta, 28c. August. 176c. Osta, 28c. August. 176c. Osta, 28c. August. 176c. Sec. Provisions—Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Hams, 596s 10c.

Bostos, July 20.—Faors—Demand confined to small lots; prices unchanged; buyers holding back until new

come forward, and considerable supplies Grain-Corn scarce and firm: mixed and yellow, 687c. Oats-No. 1 and extra white, 646-90c; No white and No. 1 mixed, 546-55c; No. 3 white and 2 mixed, 446-45c; rejected, 376-40c.

2 mixed, 44645c; rejected, 37640c.

BUFFALO, BUF

PRORIA, July 20. -HIGHWINES-Firm; sales, 100 has

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Corrox—Stead 450 bales; good ordinary, 10%210%c; low a 10%211c; middling, 11%211%c; good middling

1,345; exports to Havre, 906; to New York, 3,345 oriver, 36,
GALVESTON, July 20.—COTTON—Quiet: middles:
1156; stock, 10,471 bales; weekly net receipts, 46,
MOSHLE, July 20.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 1156;
stock, 6,970 bales; weekly net receipts, 210; mles, 486,
exports, coastwise, 722.
CHARLESTON, July 20.—COTTON—Steady; middling;
115(c; stock, 3, 181 bales; weekly net receipts, 22 bales;
males, 445 bales; exports, coastwise, 634 bales.
SAVANNAH, July 20.—COTTON—Firm; middling;
115(c; stock, 2,000 bales; weekly net receipts, 235 bales;
These; stock, 2,000 bales; weekly net receipts, 255 bales;
gross receipts, 907 bales; sales, 249 bales; exports, coastwise, 745 bales.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Der Goods—Business only moderate with package houses, and jobbing trade remains quiet; hosiery in good demand; cotton good steady and unchanged; prints rather more active. Dannell's and Oriental prints opened at 7cm fig. nels in steady demand; men's wear of woolens inspactive; foreign goods continue quiet.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., July 20. - PETROLEUM-Market ver firm; standard white, 110 test, 13c.

PITTABURG, July 20. - PETROLEUM-Orade lostr; \$2.5002.55 at Parker's; refined, 440456, Philadelphis

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, July 20.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTING

MARINE NEWS.

A RISKY UNDERTAKING A RISKY UNDERTAKING.

Christopher Schwinger, of Tonawanda, has been engaged by the firm of George E. Young & Son, mast and spar makers of Boston, Mass., to superintend the transfer of a raft of pine spars, containing about 540 pieces, from Hamilton, Ont., to the City of Boston. It was securely constructed by him for the transit of Lake Ontario, and leaving Hamilton June 18, in tow of the tog M. A. Musson, acrived in Oswego the following Saturday, where it became necessary to reraft it for its passage through the Oswego and Eric Canals to Troy, where Mr. Schwinger expects to meet it about the age through the Oswego and Eric Canals to Troy, where Mr. Schwinger expects to meet it about the 20th inst., and accompany it down the Hadea. Arriving at New York City it will undergo entia reconstruction by being securely rafted with heavy chains, preparatory to its being towed through Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean to Boston. This is an undertaking which involves a war amount of risk, and has never yet been attempted by any individual. Some of the spars contain 6,04 feet each, and are considered worth \$5.00 apiece is Boston. The cost of shipment from Troy to Boston by rail would be \$55 per spar. Should the mil succeed, however, in reaching Boston in safety, about \$5,000 will be saved to the owners by selecting this route.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 20.—Down—Prop. Keweenaw, Lowell, Idaho, Rose and barges, Killey and consort, Turner and barges, Plymouth as barges; schrs Geo. C. Finney, Higgle and Jones, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Florida, Lincoln Dall, Makof the Mist, Home. L. C. Larned, Lafrinier, Wm. Granby, Schuylkill, Portland, Wayne, T. R. Merrill. C. G. Mirer, A. G. Dewey, John Mages, Ogarita, Daniel Lyons, Geo. M Case, Montcalm, Otonabee, John O'Neil.

Up—Props Holland, Sanilac, Jay Gould, Portage, Yosemite and consort, Havana and barger, schrs Delaware, Annie Vonght, Reed Case, Smith and Post, Todman.

Wind north, fresh; weather cloudy.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. Yesterday afternoon, while the prop Milwanker was winding opposite the foot of North Franklin street, the ting Miller backed her tow, the was James F. Joy, into the steamer, and smashed her bulwarks in on the starboard side, close to the stern. The diamage was slight.

The tug J. P. Clark, while backing up the schr Lucerne on Lake Huron Thursday morning, rin too close under the vessel and lost her smokestack, which was carried overboard and lost. The was supplied with an empty flour-barrel, and passed down Detroit thiver with her vessel in tow. The soow Success got out of the channel while entering the harbor at Two Rivers Wednesday.

entering the harbor at Two Rivers Wednesday, and grounded so hard that she had to be firedged off. She was bark-laden for the Wisconsin Leather COPYING A BLUNDER.

The Buffalo Express says the Chacago papers have been sold on the item regarding the tag Crowell, of Buffalo, being in this port. That paper announced her probable coming, and the Chicago Journal stated that she had arrived here, when in fact she hadn't. The Turnunx, with the other papers, for once, pinned its faith to the papers named, and made aim lar statements about that tag. Alas! it concled a binner, and if the public will forgive it this time it promises, with tears in its eyes, never to relie on those old relieacle sheets again, without first putting its readers on their guard.

THE NEW IRON STEAMER. THE NEW INCO A BARRAY THE Directors of the Cleveland line of steamers have not yet let the contract for the proposed new iron steamer, but expect to have all the papers agreed upon by to-morrow evening. The bidding parties are from Buffalo, Wilmington, and the De-

ron and is to be 235 feet long, thirty-five feets beam, and fourteen feet deep. Although not as long as the R. N. Rice, still a he will have more deck-room and will be about four feet broader amidships. Her cabin is to be a model of luxury and elegance. — Detroit Free Press, 20th. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, July 20.—Arrived—Medgie, Ottawa, 2. 800 bu coru; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 320 bris flour, 210,000 bs meal.

flour, 216,000 bs meal.

Bridgerort, July 20.—Arrived—North Branch,
LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Cataract, Utica, 6,000 bu
corn; North Star, Ottawa, 600 bu corn; Phornix,
Lockport, 5,700 bu corn; Champion, LaSalle,
6,000 bu corn; Gen. McClellan, LaSalle, 6,100 bu
corn; W. J. Roeback, Utica, 6,100 bu corn.
Cleared—Morning Light, Ottawa, 92,974 feet
lumber; Dolphin, Ottawa, 31,524 feet lumber,
25,000 lath; Neptune, Joliet, 200,000 shingles. THOSE FIGURES.

Capt. Dorr's statement regarding the earnings of steam-barges and their consorts has been criticised a freat deal by the vessel men here, and their opinions are decidedly adverse thereto. Two Captains of well-known steam-barges and consorts asserted yesterday that they have not been paying expenses, and they have been running as secondically as possible. They think that the figures of Capt. Dorr look very well on paper, but they know that no such profits as he deduces comes from grain freights at 14c. Prominent vessel-owners are inclined to the belief that the Captain is only indulging in a little mathematical theory.

SEIZURES AT DETROIT.

The propa Benton and St. Joseph, which are now in Marshal Taylor's bone-yard, are to sold on Monday, 30th inst. Their cargo is to be taken to Claveland by the brig Roscius.

Deputy United States Marshal Horn yesterday seized the sohr Franz Sigal and squeezed on t a seitlement, so that she went on her way. C. P. Taylor, Depuly United States Marshal, has got the steam-barge Mackinaw under his wing. She is on probation, and a settlement is expected.

NO ENG GEMENTS AHEAD.

NO ENGAGEMENTS AHEAD. NO ENG AGEMENTS AHEAD.

The New York Bulletin says: 'In regard to the statement that some of the steamship lines had made energements for freight-room for grain for the coming two months, most of the access asy that they have made no engagements ahead, nor would they do so at present rates. The North German Lloyd Line has about 50,000 bu engaged for July and August, but neither the National, White Star. Inman, Cunard or Anchor line has any room taken ahead."

YACHING ITEMS. Owing to the failure to get up premiums or a sweepstakes, there will not be a yacht-race to-day. The Harry Burke will be raffled off this afternoon at Wolford's—If tickets enough have been sold. The Chicago Yacht Club will ason make a cruise to Kenosha or St. Joe.

Up to last evening, Capt. Dean's catamaran had not arrived.

MARQUETTE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Manquerre, Mich., July 20. Arrived, prop.

Anna Smith. Cleared, props H. B. Tuttle, E. S.

Hale, David W. Rass; schra Alva Smelley, Payette

LAKE FR

GOOD NAV Capt. Cabot, who belong it skill is navigation, has First Officer on the stmr scea him in company wit whom he safled a long time at some board two of the a stors on the lakes.

MILWAY

Special Disputes to

MILWAY

M BRIE, Pa., July 20. -Ar

Departures, props Winsle NAVIGATIO CHICAGO. -Schr William lock for elight repairs.... Carrier is to be changed in ore another trip...As reights yesterday 2%c Sherman took over 400 e and back yesterday.... Torydocked for repairs to ty-five eargues of lumibut few were sold during but few were sold curic convenient stairway, lea gtmr John Sherman's do The prop Skylark, havi St. Joe, arvived here y her reguler trips..."

her regular trips...The libeled yesterday, and against her is that of a bell, whose bill amounts freights from Ludington per thousand, and to take going rate pelled to accept After a long lay up, the paired and has received horse. She was chartered ber from Frankfort, at 5 prop Empire State drop and left immediately afther first appearance since about two weeks ago. Is responsible for the time past, all the membs sociation have been livin in order to escape starva

and thinks he should and wen ... The schr C. wankee Thursday after cargo of lrmber, on with disaster last fall. The Government work. channel at Toronto the Steamers will get thro-good deal of interfects tions at the Queen's drace says wrecked thirty or forty miles as

ton Harbor, summines, in Harbor, summines, in the Harbor, in the H Grand there, fumber Chantel Mayer, fumber Chantel Mayer, fumber Chantel Mayer, fumber Chantel Mayer, and found found for the found found for the fundament of the fumber o

PORT

VALUE OF MON PROPERT PROPERI To the Security of the August 19 to the August 19 to the August 19 to the August 19 to the Herbriand read shutting their eye. It he lies amplion act, for the currency, and the lies and the August 19 to the August 19 to

debts have been detag in purchasing a has been very and most valuable thin day it has been become valuable in exchagoods, and service went of confider fidware? It is a wan has ceased to be and that property abundant and chea Wisen people si votuine of money be purchasing power other words, that sorvices offered for its value has ceased pan," so much o stood, will be reached the contract of payment and you purchasing power, the Treasury of your bear words.

The Treasury of years been worked value of all water with the finding this out: "screw," and the are beginning to "and the area begi

Special CLINTON, Ill., flanapolis, Ind., representative of ther, has been in increeded in creaming our second bave signed the ribbon floating from the number pledge, about two The excitement.

1 1

y 20.—COTTON—Stendy; inleady, 10% 10% 10%; low middling, 10% 11%; low middling, 11%; low

Day Goods-Business only house, and jobbing trade regood demand: cotton goods; prints rather more active; prints opened at 7e; fanmen's wear of woolens less natione quiet. ROLEUM.

20. - PETROLEUM-Market ver 0 test, 13c. 1 - PETROLEUM-Orude lower PENTINE.

IE NEWS.

INDERTAKING. ger. of Tonswanda, has been of George E. Young & Son, of Boston, Mass., to superof George E. Young & Son, of Boston, Mass., to superof Boston, Mass., to superof a raft of pine spars, containfrom Hamilton, Ont., to the
was securely constructed by
f Lake Ontario, and leaving
a tow of the tug M. A. Munaro the following Saturday,
mary to reraft it for its passrege and Eric Canals to Troy,
expects to meet it about the
impany it down the Hadson.
It is the towed through
the Atlantic Ocean to Bosreaking which involves a vast
has never yet been attempted
me of the spars contain 6,000
misdered worth \$500 apiece is
shipment from Troy to Bosfor spar. Should the raft
reaching Boston in rafety,
ared to the owners by select-

HURON. aca to The Tribuns.

1. July 20.—Down—Prope dahe, Rose and barges, Kel r and barges, Plymouth and Finney, Higgie and Jones, Florida, Lincoln Dall Maid C. Larned, Lafriner, Wm. ortland, Wayne, T. R. Mer-G. Dewey, John Magee, Geo. M Case, Montcalm, Geo. M Case, Montcalm. Geo. M Case, Montcalm,

L MISHAPS.

BLUNDER.

asys the Chicago papers megarding the ing Crow-this port. That paper ancoming, and the Chicago ad arrived here, when in asune, with the other pales fatth to the papers ratements about that under, and if the public t promises, with tears in those old relieable sheets ing its readers on their

IN STEAMER. eveland line of steamers act for the proposed new to have all the papers evening. The bidding evening. The biddin Wilmington, and the De

ther is to be entirely of et long, thirty-five feet deep. Although not as il she will have more obt four feet broader be a model of luxury se Press, 20th.

NAL. rrived—Medgie, Ottawa, af. Lockport, 320 bris Arrived-North Branch, Arrived—North Branch, trea, 6,000 bu 600 bu corn; Phornix, ; Champion, LaSsile, 6,100 bu a, 6,100 bu corn.
Ottawa, 92,974 feet , 31,924 feet lumber, et, 200,000 shingles.

URES. arding the earnings of orts has been craticised men here, and their set thereto. Two Capabarges and consorts have not been paying a running as econémiak that the figures of paper, but they know deduces comes from minent vessel-owners at the Captain is only tical theory.

oseph, which are now d, are to sold on Mon-to be taken to Clere-

shal Horn yesterday d squeezed out a cet-ner way. C. P. Try-larshal, has got the his wing. She is on expected.

TS AHEAD. ys: 'In regard to the steamship lines light-room for grain most of the agents Engagements shead, trates. The North 50,000 bu engaged neither the Na-Cunard or Anchor

E. Pribune.

D. -Arrived, probl. B. Tuttle, E. S. m Bradley, Payette

. 1

Brown, George W. Ely, L. C. Butts, H. R. New-cosh, Wend the Wave, S. A. Wood. Passed ab, prop City of Fremont. Down, prop St. Louis. Wind northwest, fresh.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Curacoo, July 20.—The market was fairly crite at about 2%c for corn to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 400,000 bu. To Buffalo—Prop. Vancerbitt, schr R. Winslew, corn through; argonant, Inter-Ocean, D. E. Bailey, M. Fillmore, E. Guriach, and one not named, all corn at 2%c. To Erie—Prop Alaska, corn through. some Suggestions for the Benefit

GOOD NAVIGATORS. Capt. Cabot, who belongs to a family noted for its skill in navigation, has accepted the position of First Officer on the stmr John Sherman, which places him in company with Capt. Robinson, with whom he sailed a long time. Thus the Sherman has on board two of the most experienced navigators on the lakes.

MILWAUKEE. Enwarker, July 20.—Charters, schr D. S. Austin, 21,500 bu wheat to Buffalo at 7%; prop Lawrence, 5,000 bu wheat to Cape Vincent at 9c.

ERIE.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Ems., Pa., July 20.—Arrived, schr Agnes Smith. Departures, props Winslow, W. H. Barnum, schrs F. H. Buston, Thomas W. Ferry.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Curcaso.—Schr William Jones goes into drydock for slight repairs....The double-topsail schr
Carrier is to be changed into a three-and-after before another trip....Another slight rise in grainfreights yesterday—2%c on corn now Sturr John
Sherman took over 400 excursionists to Milwankee
and back yesterday The tug P. Hayden has been
arydocked for repairs to her shaft.... About twenty-five cargoes of lumber arrived yesterday, and
but few were sold during the day A new and
convenient stairway, leading from Clark street to the
stmr-John Sherman's dock, has been constructed....
The prop Skylark, having had her shaft repaired at
St. Joe, arrived here yesterday, and will resume
her regular trips.... The schr Maggie Dall was
libeled yesterday, and bonded out. The claim
against her is that of a grocery man named Campbell, whose bill amounts to about \$200.... Lumber
freights from Ludington have been as low as 94c
per thousand, and those under contract
to take going rates have been construct
to take going rates have been compelled to accept that low figure....
After a long lay up, the schr Magnolia has been repaired and has received her outilit, ready for business. She was chartered yesterlay to bring lumber from Frankfort, at \$1.50, ever the rail... The
prop Empire State dropped into port yesterday,
and left immediately afterward for Milwankee...
her first appearance sinze she bursted her cylinder,
about two weeks ago... The Milwankee Wisconsin
is responsible for the statement that, for some
time past, all the umbers of the Buffalo Tug Association have been living on two meals a day, and
in order to escape starvation have advanced rates
25 per cent.

'crums Pours.—Schr Grace Amelia is carrying
150,000 feet of lumber from Amherstburg to Quebee....A new schooner was launched from the
yard of Issac Minnis, Harborville, Can., on the
loth inst... The lighthous supply steamer Dahli
has supplied the Milwankee lightkeepers... The
little stones is horders and the form the
yard of Issac Minnis, H

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ARIIVALS—Simis Corona. St. Joe, sundries; Chicago, Manilovoc, Sundries; Albena, Muskogon, aundries; Manilovoc, Sundries; Albena, Muskogon, aundries; Manilovoc, Sundries; Albena, Muskogon, aundries; Sen Lark, St. Joe, Sundries; Sen Lark, St. Joe, Sundries; Pavorite, Menominee, towing Clematik, Peshtigo, towing Wissalh Rob. Erie, Sky Lark, St. Joe, State, Buffalo, sundries; sohrs Dick Comers, Sheboygan, lumber; Barbarian, Ludiagron, lumber; A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber; G. W. Adums, Circuland, coal; Tuscola, Pentwater, bark; Willie Loutet, Ludington, lumber; Barbarian, Ludiagron, lumber; A. J. Mowry, Lincola, Immber; Hannet, Hamilto, lumber; Mary K. S. Adwater, Buffalo, coal; Tuscola, Buffalo, coal; S. Adwater, Buffalo, coal; Charles, S. Adwater, Buffalo, coal; J. I. Case, Ractine, Hight; Herschol, Monominee, lumber; Lincola, Manistee, lumber; Two Bruthers, Manistee, lumber; Hannet, Manistee, Lumber; Bruther, Maria, Manistee, Lumber; Two Bruthers, Manistee, lumber; Bruther, Maria Martin, Alpena, coal; Marie, Pentwater, bark; Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber; Bonaer, Holland, bark; South Haven, South Haven, Hught; Noquebay, Peshtigo, lumber; Adriatie, Muskegon, lumber; Carrier, Muskegon, lumber; Allegheny, Erie, Coal; Mary, Grand Haven, bark; Karnarge, Grand Haven, lumber; El Tempo, White Lake, lumber, Carakas, Lumber, Buffalo, South, Halle, St. South, Parks, Grand Haven, bark; Karnarge, Grand Haven, lumber; Carrier, Muskegon, lumber; Allegheny, Erie, Coal; Mary, Grand Haven, bark; Karnarge, Grand Haven, lumber, Garnar, Grand Haven, bark, Sundries; prop Jengha, South, S

VALUE OF MONEY GOING UP, AND OF PROPERTY GOING DOWN.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Curcago, July 19. — I quote with satisfaction from

We have pointed out those handleapping restrictions to harebraised resumptionists, but they persist in shading her eyes to the facts. Every provision of the currency, and for making harder times certain to come upon the country. But the people will not submit to it. The next session of Congress must either provide a mode of resumption without contraction of repeal the sot.

Salvation comes through suffering, for it is here.

Salvation comes through suffering, for it is by suffering that we are led to investigate the causes Salvation comes through suffering, for it is by suffering that we are led to investigate the causes from which suffering arises. The people of this country have been suffering depreciation of salaries and wages, of income from rents, and general shrinkage of the salable or income value of all property and services; and why? Because, since 1863, the ultimate means for the payment of all debts have been decreasing in volume and increasing in purchasing power. [The decrease in volume has been very small-En.] Money has been the most valuable thing to hoard and hold, for every day it has been held its power to purchase has been held its power to purchase has been initated, because it has been becoming scarcer, and hence more valuable in exchange for houses, and lands, and goods, and services. Dull times are owing to a "want of comidence." What is this want of comidence? It is a want of confidence and more valuable, and that property offered for sale has become less abundant and cheaper.

When people shall know and believe that the volume of money has ceased to expand,—or, in other words, that the volume of property and services offered for sale has ceased to expand, and its value has ceased to contract,—then the "had," so much talked about and so little understood, will be reached, and confidence will be restored.

Stop the contraction of the volume of the means of payment and you will stop the infation of its

Stop the contraction of the volume of the means of payment and you will stop the inflation of its purchasing power, and stop the relative deprecia-tion of property. puchasing power, and stop the research tion of property.

The Treasury of the United States has for several years been worked like a screw, to depress the value of all wages and properly, and to infinite the value of what is called money. The people are finding this out; they are beginning to see the "screw," and the hand that is working it. They are beginning to "squeal."

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CLINTON, Ill., July 20.—D. 'B. Ross, of Indianapolis, Ind., a reformed drunkard, and a representative of the "Dare to Do Right" Order, has been in this city for three days, and has succeeded in creating considerable excitement among our people. About one hundred persons have signed the pledge, and now wear the red ribbon floating from their button-holes. Out of the number who have already signed the pledge, about twenty were confirmed drunkards. The excitement is running at a high pitch.

FLIES AND FLYERS.

The Syracuse Stars Get a Game from the White Stockings.

of the Home Management. The Bostons Outbatted at Cincinnati

Conclusion of the Season of Turf Sports at Dexter Park.

in a Heavy-Hitting Game.

The 2:40 Race Won by the Chicago Mare Josie---Rarus Beats Nettie.

Failure of Goldsmith Maid to Beat Her Previous Chicago Record of 2:17.

BASE-BALL.

THE TRIBUNE has not up to this time offered any suggestion to the management of the Chi-cage Club as to the placing of its players or the conduct of its affairs, and it did not expect to conduct of its affairs, and it did not expect to distribute any advice on the subject at all during the year; but there seems a vitai necessity that something should be done just now to cover an open spot which is the gateway to defeat, and which has, to all intents and purposes, been left wile open,—to-wit: second base. There is no use to discuss Hines or any of his works (which have been disastrous, and which restenday wound up in four errors to which yesterday wound up in four errors, to which three runs and the loss of the game were chargeable), nor is it worth while to say what has been or what would have been; give us, Messieurs Les Directeurs, either one of the fol-lowing teams for to-day's game, and take the

the accorpt, that now figure.

The accorpt is that now for the coult may be from the country interest content in any from the country interest content in the country interest in the country in the country interest in the country in the coun

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Peters, 8, 8,				0	2	3	
Eggler, c. f			0	1	0		
Spelding, 1 b		4	0	0	14	. 0	
Hines, 2 b		4	0	1	4	5	
Bradley, p		4	0	1	0	4	
Glenn, 1. f		4	1	1	4	0	
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Geer. s. s		4	1	3	0	2	
Higham, c		4	1	1	1	0	
Mckinnon, 1 b		4	0	1	11	0	
Farrell, 2 b		5	1	.2	3	4	
McCormick, p		5	0	1	1	3	
Mansell, l. f	**********	5	1	0	- 2	0	
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Service of the Problems of the Arrivant Control of the Service of the Control of the Arrivant Control

and will play short and Meyerle second for the Reds

Total bases on clean hits—Cincinnatis, 21; Bostons, 18.

Two-base hits—Jones (2), Addy, Cummings, Sutton, Morrill, and Schafer.

Three-base hit—Jones.
Struck out—Booth and Hastings.
Bases on called balls—Booth and Morrill.
Left on bases—Cincinnatis, 8; Bostons, 6.
First base on errors—Cincinnatis, 9; Bostons, 3.
Passed balls—Hastings, 2; White, 2.

Wild pitches—White, 2.
Fly-balls missed—Cincinnatis, 2; Bostons, 3.
Double plays—Wright and O'Rourke, 1; Sutton, Wright, and O'Rourke, 1.

Umpire—Walker.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa. July 20.—The Eric Base-Ball Club disbanded to-day. Five of the best men join the Athletics, of Wisona, Minn.

THE TURF. CLOSING DAY OF THE DEXTER PARK RACES. Yesterday was the closing one of the summer neeting at Dexter Park, and about 8,000 people meeting at Dexter Park, and about 8,000 people turned out to witness the sport, most of whom went home satisfied. The great attraction of the day, of course, was the fact that the peerless old mare, Goldsmith Mald, would endeavor to beat the best time ever made over this track—2:17. Other horses are popular, but there is not one in the country that can draw such a crowd as the Maid. On the whole, the day's sport was satisfactory. That great horse, Rarus, although he won his race with Nettie in comparatively slow time, showed that, if the Maid is Queen of the turf, he is King, and satisfied all who saw him that, when "at himself," there is no horse in the country that be cannot defeat with ease. In yesterday's race he was driven to an elegant sulky manufactured by the T. B.

back-stretch, Josie bezan to trot through the crowd, but seemed to be laboring in her stride. They reached the half in 1:16ts, and the race around the lower turn was a pretty one, Josie joining the leaders and making hot play for the lead. She broke when entering the homestretch, and again when near the distance-flag. Callahan's Maid was still in the lead, with Moilie a good second, and Volney third. They went under the wire thus in 2:32\(\frac{1}{2}\). Again was a complaint in regard to the driver of Callahan's Maid, it being claimed that he made improper use of his whip, but, as there was no proof to sustain the charge, he was dismissed with a short lecture. Fred was drawn at the close of the heat.

the drivers of callabars. Maid, it being called that be made improper use of his whap, but as there was no proof to sustain the charge, he was dismissed with a short lecture. Fred was drawn at the close of the heat.

It is also to the heat. The control of the condition of the condition of the condition of the heat. The driver of Jose was removed by the judges, and John Turner put behind the mare, the change being loudly appliaded by the crowd, some members of which suggested that W. H. Doble, who was given to a good start, and as they were around the turn Moille forged ahead, with Yolney on her wheel. Hearty Blank and Fred at once assumed, their usual positions in the rear. At the half-indication, we shall be selected the current with the Maid second, and the rest well bunched, and shout two lengths behind. John Turner now sent Jose along for first place, and as they came down the homestretch she looked like each the outside, and Budd Boble, seeling the danger, sent Volkey to the front, and went under the wire a winner of half a length in 2:334; dosies second, Moille third, Amboy fourth, William D. fifth, amboy fourth, William D. fifth the horse where were to make the victim this time, a big kitck having been raised by two failed to better the mare's position in the reacconnected being was caused by the bod acting of William D., that horse showing a tendency to take the pole at the flast turn, but was neatly prevented by Budd. Doble, who sent Volkey was the long of the property of the home stretch he latter collared and beat Volkey with the long of the property of the home stretch he latter collared and beat Volkey with the latter of the strength of the control of the property of the home stretch the latter collared and beat Volkey with the latter of the strength of the control of the property is an advantage of the latter of the control of the property is an advantage of the latter of the control of the property of the bone stretch the latter collared and beat Volkey winning the heat by a length in 2:34 and 1.

Rarus broke, but quickly shut up the gap thus made. The third heat was trotted in 2:23%, and Saus Day-Purse, \$2,000, free to all (Goldsmith Maid barred): \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$370 to third, \$300 to fourth. ourth.
an's b. g. Rarus, by Conklin's Abdal-

GOLDSMITH MAID'S ATTEMPT to beat the best time ever made at Dexter Park may be briefly described as follows: In the first heat she took matters easy, and trotted without a neat she took matters easy, and trotted without a skip in 2:21, the quarter being made in 35% seconds, and the half in1:10. The second heat was the one in which she made the effort to beat 2:17. She went to the quarter in 35% seconds, the half in 1:09%, and finished in 2:19; a very creditable performance, considering that the track was not fast. The summary:

J. Murphy's b. h. Edinburgh, by Longfellow, po

Time 2:27; 2:34; 2:30; 2:31½; 2:32; 2:38 The 2:24 class race resulted:

direction of County superintendents in the respective counties.

In the United States Court to-day Judge Treat issued an injunction restraining the Collector of Alexander County from collecting a tax of \$1,354.40 assessed on the steamer Morgan as property of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Boutheastern Railroad. The railroad company sets up that it only has a third interest in the steamer, and that the same is not taxable in Alexander County, because already assessed in the State of Missouri.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M St. Nicholas for August. T Following close upon the magnificent May number of St. Nicholas comes another special number (the August issue) which has been carefully prepared as the

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY NUMBER.
There is hardly a thought or feeling of summer-time possible to children that does not here find expression. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

E contributes a new and beautiful poem. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER R writes a story in his best vein, giving an account of a boy's first party in the country. CELIA THAXTER AND "H. H." H have special contributions, and there are besides stories and sketches by Mrs. Diaz, Frank R. Stockton, Sarah Winter Kellogg,

nd many others. Prof. PROCTOR AND THE SEA SERPENT. Prof. Proctor not only tells how to find the stars in the August sky, but also states what he does and what he does not believe concerning the Sea Serpent.

A pictures and bits of story and verse, which cannot fail to delight the children during the Summer Vacation. For Sale Everywhere. Price, 35 ets. \$3 a Tear.

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year, the August Scribner is the Midsammer Holiday Number. It contains 160 pages filled with the choices

current literature. An artistic decoration, by Fidelia Bridges, has been introduced on the cover, and the number contains Superb Illustrations, accompanying articles which have been selected for their picture-sque character and special fitness for the midsummer season. It is thought that in pic-torial effects the Midsummer Holiday Number ex-cels anything that has heretofore been attempted in the way of magazine illustration. It contains

A New Story by Auerbach, written especially for this magazine; also the be-ginning of a new serial story, "His Inherit-ance," by Miss Trafton. The following are the

Clara Louise Kellogg, Janet Chase Hoyt, Frances Hodgson Burnett, John Burroughs, E. S. Nadal, E. C. Stedman, The Author of "Deirdre," Bayard Taylor, R. H. Burroughs, E. S. Nadal, E. C. Stedman, The Author of "Deirdre," Bayard Taylor, R. H. Stoddard, Charles E. Whitehead, H. H. Boyesen, W. George Beers, Mary E. C. Wyeth, Irwin Russell, P. T. Quinn, Celia Thaxter, J. G. Holland

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TABERNACLE.

REV. JOSEPH COOK TUESDAY EVENING, July 24.

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Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co. JOLIET, July 15, 1877. NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Jollet & Northern Indiana Hailroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Jollet, Illinois, on the 20th day of August, at 12 o'clock.

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re in 3 days. For sale by FOUGERA, New York.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS,

Cairo, is stopping at the Tremont House.
Hon. P. W. Barclay, Grand Commander a Templar of the State of Illinois, of Cairo,

registered at the Tremont House.

Kate Windy, of No. 286 Clark street, while

emperature yesterday, as observed by Ma-optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRISUNE g), was, at 8 s. m., 65 degrees; 10 a. m., m., 66; 3 p. m., 68; 7 p. m., 66. Bar-at 8 s. m.; 29.85; 7 p. m., 29.93.

When the life-insurance company of the period ollapses, owing to the indiscretions of its Presient, and is snally wound up by the minion of sourt, the unhappy policy-holder getteth naught, ad exclaims with the pasimist, "Verily, the Resiever is as bad as the thief."

"MUNDERED FOR THREE SHILLINGS" be the concise history of the death of Charles fer, now lying on his death-bed at No. 113 t Thirteenth street. Kupfer is a German, 45 s of age, and a boss plasterer by occupation. seases in is August Riski, not Briskie, as reed. He is also a German, but has Polish d in his veins, and is 54 years of age. as worked for Kupfer for the past two years and on, and, though never getting along with

said she did not, and told him that all she would allow was hine shillings. Some words then ensued between the two men as to the proper rate. Kupfer got angry first, and hit kinski twice on the head with a stone which he picked up, making at the same time a threat to punish kitskif or his insolence. One blow caused a painful wound on the left side of the nose, it is feared breaking the nose-bone, and shother blow caused a gash on the head. It was then that Riski cialins that he drew his knife and made a lunge at his antagonist. Kupfer then ran off, but Riski says he did not know how badly he was cut, if at all. Riski then walked down Twelfth street to Blue Island ascenue, and was on his road to Justice Morrison's Court to procure a warrant for the arrest of Kupfer for assanlting him, when he was apprised of his crime by Officer G. A. Coffman, who had witnessed a portion of the fight. He was locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station. The above is in the main Riski's statement, but it is corroborated in all essential particulars by witnesses of the affair. Kupfer was so low yesterday afternoon that nothing could be gleaned from his talk.

The wounded man was taken home and attended by Dr. Buckley, who found a three-inch gash in the left side of the abdomen, several inches above the groin. The knife struck vital points, and death must of necessity ensue, according to the physicians. At a late hour last evening the man was still alive, out was very low.

Kupfer has a wife and five children, all in poor circumstances. Indeed, it was to ameliorate the condition of a sick wife that Riski says he made so great an effort to get the money.

THE ALDERMEN.

THE ALDERMEN.

A PROPITLESS CAUCUS.

The Aldermen, to the number of twenty-two, held a caucus last night in the club-room of the Palmer House to consider the gas question, the Bridgeport stinks, the fruit and berry ordinance, and such other minor matters as might come before them. Ald. John McAuley presided, and, with a kind consideration for the feelings of the reporters, the doors of the room were locked and a sentry placed within, so that none but soaring and enlighted City Fathers might enter the sacred portals, and the rude reportorial intruders be kept without. From 8 to 10:30 o'clock those members sat in secret council. They talked over the character of Chicago gas companies, and the West Side in particular. Billings and Watkiss were fully canvassed. The laster had more friends than the former. Billings was looked upon by some as of too grasping adisposition, he took advantage of the city in her direct needs, and extracted everything possible; about one-third or more were in favor of holding his Company's nose to the grindstone, now that the tables were turned. They did not believe in paying him more than 31.50 per 1.000 feet, and if he was not satisfied with that then the experiment of igniting the Western Division by other means would be tried. The other side believed in being magnanimons to a fallen for, and paying him \$2 per 1,000 feet for gas. The talk upon the gas question was long and animsted, and consucernole feeling was shown.

The Bridgeport stinks received consideration. Some of the gentier Aldermanic noses drew up in notly horror at the thought of even tackling this matter. Monany the Aldermen go sat on the Ben Drake with the State Board of Health, and they will make a personal investigation of Bridgeport. Action upon this was not taken. The pass business received a quiet punching up, but nothing was done. The fruit and berry ordinance came in for a little talk, but the majority of those present seemed to think the law was good enough as it stood, and should be enforced, no matter if the com

HAY-FEVER. OBGARIZATION OF THE SUPPERERS.

The meeting for a permanent organization of hay-fever sufferers, to be known as the Hay-Fever Association of the Northwest, was held at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present Murray F. Tuley, James G. S. Best, Charles R. Currier, Mrs. R. A. H. Harris, Mrs. M. E. Peabody, George W. Stanford, T. G. McLaury, C. Stewart Warren, Chicago; William Hoskins, Apple River, Ill.; F. T. Bliss, Morris; A. Wemple, Dr. A. W. Woodward, and the afficied Thisuxe reporter.

In the absence of the temporary Chairman, Mr. Murray F. Tuley was called upon to preside.

On motion, a committee of three on permanent organization was selected, who reported the following list of officers:

Practicant, Murray P. Tuley; Vice-President, Mrs. R. A. U. Harris; Secretary and Transurer, M. E. Dickson; Executive Committee, M. F. Tuley, C. Stewart Warren, M. E. Dickson, Mrs. R. A. H. Harris, and James G. S. Best. The report was accepted by a universal suscess. The Secretary opened his letter-box, and out of fifty read about a death, which contained valuable in-

time for holding the annual meeting, annual as the place.

The members piedged themselves to report to the Secretary upon any remedies which they may discover during the year, he to embody the same in an annual report. A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed, after which the members blew their noses and departed.

ROSEHILL.

THE CEMETERY IN A JUSTICE COURT.

The Rosehill Cemetery troubles are by no means settled, and the prospect now seems that there will be a lively time, and a condemnation of the present Board of Managers for their apparent breaking of faith with the lot-owners. The recent controversy between the Board of Managers and the lot-owners is fresh in the minds of the public, from the full reports given in The TRIBUNE from time to time. The cemetery is run on the basis of a monopoly of everything, to which the lot-owners object. Anderson, the Superintendent, is obnoxious, and be controls every kind of work done in the cemetery, the lot-owners not being allowed to employ men of their own choosing to keep the graves in order. When the lot-owners protested against the misrale, they appointed a committee, who waited on the Board of Managers, who promised all sorts of reforms. The lot-owners' Committee waited upon the Northwestern Railroad officials, who showed a liberal spirit, and wanted to go at once to work and make certain improvements. The Board of Managers have failed to keep their promises, and one of the members of the lot-owners' Committee remarked to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "They have lied to us."

The Railroad Company propose to move their depot north of the cemetery gate, lay a hundred-foot platform, park the space between the cemetery and their track, and move their eldings, provided the Cemetery Company open the road east of the railroad track. The Railroad Company stands resdy to fulfill its promise, but the Board of Managers of the cemetery sit idly by, taking no action. They have asked the lot-owners' Committee to refrain from calling a meeting of those interested and from making a report until the Board of Managers have fulfilled their pledges. They are dility-dailying and doing nothing, and patience is being taken to put up the improvement fund due the lot-owners, and unless there is some definite action soon there is likely to be a row, because the Board of Managers refuse to act. No act

TOBACCO. A RAID BY THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS. The attention of the Government revenue officers is naturally called to the always-suspected and often-detected frauds in the whisky trade, and it is not common that any of them cast any eye of the other branches of the business which pay In the control of the death of Charles, now lying on his death-bed at No. 113 Chiefers worked for Kupter for the past two years in a Agost Rikk, not Briskie, as remarked worked for Kupter for the past two years to and, though never getting along with ywach of the peace until yesterday morning wont on a job just commenced by his employer, their difficulties never reached any rooms of September of Center avenue and Twelfth street. When simple the manded of the manded of the resulted for the bad a laredy done. Thursday as kupter where Riski was more detertion, now hich he replied, "Go to my wife and bay you." Riski asy he did so, but that the bad a laredy done. Thursday as kupter was morking. Riski was more detertion the had a laredy done. Thursday as kupter where Kipker was working. Riski was replication to the had a laredy done. Thursday as kupter for his money in a poilte the had a laredy done. Thursday as keeps were was working. Riski was reprired any provent have the was working. Riski was more detertion the had a laredy done. Thursday as he was rephtfully entitled to ten shift the had a laredy done. Thursday as he was rephtfully entitled to ten shift went there with he was working. Riski was more detertion, upon which he replied, "Go to my wife and he had a laredy done. Thursday as he was rephtfully entitled to ten shift went there with he had a laredy done. Thursday as he was rephtfully entitled to ten shift went there with he was working. Riski was for the had a laredy done that the bags contained cigars. The twin whose soudeally became possessed of a wagon found that the bags did contain dashing shillings. Some words then ensued the twent there with he had a laredy to morning went to concern and the provided had the ten and the twent there with he had a laredy done the had a laredy done the head along the head a laredy done the head along the head Government tax and which are liable to defraud the tax. They had an idea that it was whisky frands only the officers were paying attention to, but in this they are much mistaken. It must be remembered by them that it is as erooked to remove digars without paying the tax as it is whisky, and that the chances are they will be caught in

THE CITY-HALL.

The book-sellers yesterday contributed another \$150 to the fund for the relief of the St. John suf-The contract for paving Morgan street, between

The license receipts yesterday were quite satisfactory, about \$8,000 being taken in. There are now 1,300 licensed saloons in the city. Three new deaths from scarlet fever were reported at the Health Department yesterday, making nine that have occurred already this week. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$6.652 from the City-Collector, \$3,173 from the Water Department, and \$1,597 from the Comptroller. The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue-war-rants to the amount of \$10,000. The city still al-lows 6 per cent upon the money borrowed on war-rants.

City-Engineer Chesbrough cailed attention to the comparative clearness of the river water yesterday, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the Ogden Ditch dam, to the influence of which he attributes the agreeable change.

The warrant for the collection of delinquent water-rates of the year 1876 has been placed in the hands of City-Collector Heafford, who will immediately proceed to levy, as empowered by a late legislative enactment, upon the goods, chattels, and personal effects of those who will not pay their assessments.

and personal effects of those who will not pay their assessments.

James Battle, Chief-Engineer of the Detroit Fire Department, and N. S. Bean. Superintendent of the Amoskeag Fire-Engine Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., were entertained by the officers of the Fire Department yesterday. They took pleasure in seeing what Chicago possessed for fire-extinguishing purposes.

By the paving of North State street to Chicago archine, Hiuron street from State to St. Clair, Pine street to the south end of the lake-shore drive, a good road will be provided for those who wish to enjoy the beauties of Lake Michigan from the drive. Some of the pawement—that of State and Huron streets—has already been laid, and the rest soon will be.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf has in his attempt.

Huron streets—has already been laid, and the rest soon will be.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf has, in his attempt to obliterate Healey Slough, undertaken to pump part of the staranant water out and drain it off. A 20-horse-power engine has been set at work pumping. It began Thursday at noon, and will be worked for five days. At the expiration of the time the Commissioner will be prepared to pass upon the success of the scheme.

Mr. Charles Hotchk'ss, the gentleman who holds a city contract for sweeping the paved streets, compiained yesterday to the Mayor that four of the men employed on the street-sweeping machine had been arrested in the North Division for creating a nuisance with the dust. The Mayor informed him that his contract specified that the streets should be sprinkled before sweeping, and were that properly attended to there would not be enough dust to constitute a nuisance.

stitute a nuisance.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: A. Schnerier, a two-story cellar and attic dweiling, 29x50 feet, Park street, near Evergreen avenue, to cost \$6,000; St. Joseph's School, a two-story school building, 35x60 feet, West Thirteenth street, near Loomis, to cost \$6,000; the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, a five-story and basement addition to the factory Nos. 100 and 111 West Lake street, to cost \$5,000; John Newman, a three-story and basement store-dwelling, 25xt5 feet, No. 250 South Desplaines street, to cost \$3,500.

The Committee on Local Assessments was called to meet in the City Clerk's office yesterday aftermoon. The Chairman was absent, and nothing was accomplained. Three separate times that Committee has been called to meet, and each time several members thereof have left their business to be in attendance, and outsiders, interested parties, have been on hand, but nothing has been done. The Chairman, Aid. Sweeney, was too much interested in the Dexter Park races yesterday to attend to the business for the care of which he was elected.

Park races yesterusy to statema to the business sorthe care of which he was elected.

The Department of Health requires night-scavengers to use disinfectants of a certain strength and quality, such as are for sale at the Health office. There is no restriction placed on them as to where the article shall be purchased, its strength being the only point controlled. It seems that from a stubbornness inherent with ignorance the scavengers have refused to buy from the Health Department, though they could do so with profit to themselves, the disinfectant which Dr. DeWolf

be much inferior to the quality which Dr. DeWolf has set up as a standard. Hence the scavengers are to be compelled to buy from the Health Department. The will of course allege that some one in the Health Department makes money on the disinfectant, and hence the matter should in common justice be understood.

Council should repeal it, and that the Council has the power to pass an ordinance of the character referred to by Mr. Tuley. In defense of his position upon the latter point he cites national laws and State laws, and says that if Mr. Tuley wants to test the question all he has to do is to ret up a test case. It may be mentioned that forty-two summonses have been issued for violators of the troublesome ordinance, and, should the cases be tried to-day, a test case will undoubtedly be the result.

ried to-day, a test case will undoubtedly be the result.

Mayor Heath has had a talk with the Gas Company Presidents, Billings and Watkins, and those dignitaries have assured the city, through his Honor, that they cannot accept less than \$2 and \$1.65, respectively, per 1.000 cubic feet for their illuminating fluid. They will supply gas till the city orders chem to desist, and then they will insist upon the above-named prices. In case the city refuse, the monopolists will attempt to convince the Court that they make but a fair profit at those reduced figures. Some of the Aldermen are of the opinion that Messrs. Billings and Watkins should remember that the city is not bound to use gas, and that there are many Aldermen who favor oil-light. Frank Lawler, the Alderman, has a letter which he intends to read to the Council Monday sight. It is from a man named T. H. Day, of Chelsea, Mass., and indulæs in all the circular-indorsed extravagances of promise in which patent medicines are wont to be clothed. The Alderman says that he lays much faith in it, and thinks that, as the man the west the West Publisher as he illuminated.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The case of Swan, the Indicted Sullivan juror as been set for trial in the Criminal Court Mon The Insane Asylum now contains 429 inmates

at the suit of L. B. Stowell to recover a debt of \$164. In the afternoon he scheduled his property, most of which, it appears, is in the pawnshops, and was discharged.

another Criminal Court will have to be established.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service was to flave met yesterday afternoon to consider several important matters in connection with the Court-House construction, but a quorum could not be had. Several members were said to be earning their perdiem at the races. The Chairman has called a meeting for this morning at 11 octock.

o'clock.

The position taken by Commissioner Cleary in announcing in advance that he would not vote for any "extras" on the Court-House work not approved by Egan, is received by the "Ring" with great displeasure. They had counted on his vote to give Walter \$92,000, and were yesterday seen labaring with him at outle an early hour to drive.

stand firm, however.

The Harms injunction case is to be heard by Judge Farwell Monday, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock. The additional affidavits in the case will be placed in his hands to-day. The "Ring" feel a deep interest in the result, for their interests and Harms' are identical. If Harms wins, then they will vote Walker any "extras" he may demand. If he loses, their avenue for robbery in the next few months will have been effectually cut off. few months will have been effectually cut off.

There was very little change in the stafus of affairs about the Court-House yesterday. Walkerhad several men at work setting stone, but the work was practically at a stanc-still. He hauled several stones on the ground during the day, but there was no one there to handle them. The trouble is want of money, and, unless he is given "extras," to which he is not entitled, it is only a matter of time when he he will abandon the contract.

During Sheriff Kern's trip East and through Canada, he visited the prisons, and his first act upon returning was to issue an order that visit rs to the jail be hereafter searched. The order went into effect yesterday, its object being to prevent visitors supplying the prisoners with weapons or material to aid them in effecting escapes. The order is a good ene, and is to be strictly en-forced, and each visiting day a bailiff is to be de-tailed for the purpose.

tailed for the purpose.

The Grand Jury yesterday gave most of its time to bearing the complaint of Supt. Hickey against 'Cabbage'' Ryan, McCansland, and Jumbo Jum. A number of witnesses were heard, and the farther examination of the case was postponed for one week. The Jury returned three true bills during the day against the smaller order of criminals, among whom were the Quirks, for the robbery of Judge Farwell's residence. They were in jail, and were immediately arraigned. Daniel Quirk pleaded guilty and was remanded, but Eliza protested her innocence.

quirk pleaded guirty and was remanded, but Eliza protested her innocence.

There is to be a big time at the Insane Asylum Thursday. The patients are to be treated to an open-air concert in the grove fronting the Asylum, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 9 o'clock in the worning. A band of fifteen pieces has been secured, and the patients are not only to listen to the music, but will be afforded an opportunity to dance. The members of the County Board will be in attendance, and many of the prominent medical and business men of the city are to be invited. The Commissioners are to remain in the evening and enjoy themselves as they see fit, and a supper will follow.

CRIMINAL.

A thief captured Wednesday at Janesville Wis., confesses to have stolen a gold watch and chain and other jewelry from A. Schock, of No. 35 Wieland street, in the North Division. Justice Morrison yesterday held the following Catherine Barrett, thirty days in the House of Correction; Mary Smith, Laura Cheney, Charle Gilbert, Edward Payne, Wilham Schaeffer, ar August Smith, six months each; Thomas Dullard August Herzog, Michael McCoudry, and Philip Redmond, burglary, and attempting to outrage Mrs. Julia Hurley, continued to the 27th inst. Minor arrests: Edward Jones, by Detective Simmons, for jumping the bail furnished by George Gifford for him upon a charge of larceny: William Finn, larceny of \$1.11 from Gunter Ferguson; about fifty fruit and berry dealers in different parts of the city, who refuse to comply with the recently-passed ordinance concerning the sale of such articles; George Gray, colored, vagrant.

vagrant.

John Rielly, on the "gooseberry lay," as the thieves" parlance has it, was last evening locked up in the West Madison Street Station. Thus far there are three cases known against him, and he is asspected of as many more. From Mrs. J. C. Parker, of No. 16 North Union street, he stole a table-spread and clothing; from G. A. Lott, of No. 70 Sangamon street, the appendages to a clother-line, comprising the entire week's washing; and from Mrs. James McKenzie, of No. 248 Pulton street, napkins, books, and a small quantity of jewelry.

street, nankins, books, and a small quantity of jewelry.

A man named William McKay, residing at No. 360 Canal street, alone knows how narrowly the public are spared the details of another murder. Thursulay night he entered complaint at the West Tweifth Street Station that he had had a quarrel with a neighbor named Legrand Victor about the water-supply, in which Victor had assaulted him with a lead gimlet. It is impossible to imagine the consternation produced in the West Division Police Court when the 'lead gimlet' was produced, and loomed up in the shape of an enormous blunderbuss. McKay proved that the charge had narrowly escaped his head, and, lodging in the end of the house, had badly damaged it. The Frenchman was held in \$500 bonds to the Criminal Court.

An noon yesterday an altercation took place near

bady damaged it. The Frenchman was held in \$500 bonds to the Criminal Court.

An noon yesterday an altercation took place near the corner of Arnold and Twenty-second streets, between two boys about 18 years of age. James O Leary shot Hugh Smith. Fortunately, the ball hit Smith on the right side a few inches below the axilla and glanced upwards, producing only a slight wound. As nearly as can be learned the shooting was justifiable, that is, if such a retort to an assault is allowable. O'Leary is a cripple, having one leg off at the knee. He was selining papers on the Rock Island train, and Smith, being similarly employed, thought to extinguish his rival by threshing him. The wounded boy was taken to his home, No. 219 Twenty-second creet, and there attended by Dr. I. J. Aceler. O'Leary concluded to give himself up to the police, and did so an hour later at the Twenty-second Street Station. Others who witnessed the assault say the cripple did no more than defend himself from one much more powerful than he was. Moses Perolstein, calling himself a peddler, was yesterday held in \$2,000 ball to answer at the next term of the United States Court to a charge of passing counterfeit coin. He was arrested by the city police terfeit coin.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ade court, to-day at 3 p. m.

the First Presbyterian Church Sunday morning. and in the Union Park Congregational Church in the evening. The Rev. Joseph Cook will lecture in the Taber-nacle Tuesday evening. Subject: "Ultimate America." Reserved seats can be secured Monday morning at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 150 Madison street.

The Rev. J. Lyman Hurbut, of Plainfield, N.J., one of the workers at the Lake Bluff Assembly, will lead the Sunday-School Teachers' meeting today noon in Farwell Hall. Subject: "Paul at Lystra,"—acts xiv., 8-20. Lystra, "—acts IIV., 8-20.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. hold daily Gospel prayer-meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. The leaders for next weak are as follows: Monday, Mrs. S. Haines; Tuesday, Mrs. C. R. Watson; Wednesday, Mrs. W. J. Kermott; Thursday, Mrs. William Wirt; Friday, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Satuglay, Miss Fannie Townsley.

At the Lake Bing camp-meeting ground to-mor-row, Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New York, will preach in the morning, and Dr. Buckley will officiate in the evening. To-night Dr. Vincent will lecture on "That Boy," and as no trains run on to the camp grounds on Sunday" visitors will do well to go up on one of to-day's

SUBURBAN.

PAPE RIDGE.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Tuesday evening. President Sherwin in the chair. Four bids were received for lighting the street-lamps. The bid of Hurbstone at 34 cents was accepted. Trustee Wood offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Committee on Police of the Village be and are hereby made and constituted a Board of Health, with power to act in connection with the Village Marshal in all cases of nuisance or matter against the health or wholesome enjoyment of the citizens of the village, and enjoine it to act according to the ordinances thereon without delay.

On motion of Trustee Robb, the Village Marshal

ordinances thereon without delay.

On motion of Trustee Robb, the Village Marshal was instructed to cause all persons to restrain their cattle from running at large in the streets of the village. The annual appropriation bill was passed, as follows: Salary of the Clerk, \$50: interest on artesian-well bonds, \$500: contingent fund, \$400. On motion, Trustees Mathews, Coborn, and Buttler were applicated a committee to procure a place for Board meetings and furnish the same.

A general summary of the business of the corpora-tion for the past year is as follows:

be given over till every means of unearthing them is exhausted.

SOUTH CMICAGO.

The Constable, Dougherty, who had a hand in the affray at Roseland, in which Kerwin was caten, has been fined \$3 by Justice Shaffer, of South Chicago, for being drunk and disorderly. Kerwin is fast growing well. The police seem to take an interest in the case to an unlimited extent, and the Captain now says that he shall at once proceed to arrest Frais for selling liquor to drunken men. The place where the liquor was sold is eight miles from police headquarters. Within 100 feet of the Captain's house there is liquor sold to men who are intoxicated every day.

HIDE PARK.

every day.

The barn of William Evarts, at Kenwood, was broken into Wednesday night, and a new set of harness, saddle-cloth, and other things were taken. The police think they know the thief.

H. O. STONE.

Death of This Old Resident of Chicago— His Life and Labors.

There died yesterday forenoon at his residence, No. 975 Prairie avenue, of congestion of the lungs, Horatio Odell Stone, aged 66 years. Mr. Stone was one of the pioneers of Chicago, having come to the city in 1835, and was widely known and highly respected. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence.

MR. EBENEZER STONE,

MR. EBENEZER STONE,
father of Horatio O. Stone, was born at Stockbridge, Conn., Nov. 5, 1771, his parents being
both English. In his 20th year he removed to Victor Flats, Ontario County (now Monroe County),
N. Y., where he worked as a wheelwright.
There he married Miss Thankful E. Haney, by
whom he had three sons and two daughters.
On her death he married Miss Clarissa Odell,
mother of the subject of this notice, who died
when Horatio was six weeks old, and the old
gentleman married again in a few years' time.
Horatio found home unpleasant after a time,
and left it when 14 years of age. His father resided at Victor Flats for thirty years, and died
at his son's house in Chicago Aug. 6, 1843. He
was at one time a member of the Episcopal
Church, but entertained broad views on the subject of religion.

at his son's house in Chicago Aug. 0, 1934. He was at one time a member of the Episcopal Church, but entertained broad views on the subject of religion.

HORATIO ODELL STONE,
who was born Jan. 2, 1811, having received an ordinary common-school education, started out at the age of 14 to learn a trade, and served a three-years' apprenticeship at shoemaking, tanning, and currying. He left this to become a peddler, carrying with him two tin tranks, taked with small wares, with which he traveled. This not proving profitable, he resolved to seek a new field, and at the age of 17 worked his passage on a raft of lumber down the Onondaga River to Chenango Forks, and thence to Honesdale, Pa., on the Lackawanna River. At the latter place he obtained a job as overseer of a gang of men on the Lackawanna Canal, at which he worked for a year. Returning to Monroe County, he procured work at boating on the Eric Canal, and, when he tired of this, he decided to strike for the West. First visiting a brother who besided in Wayne County, Michigan, he then proceeded to Clinton, Washtenaw County, Mich., where he entered eighty acres of Government land and went to farming. On July 18, 1883, he married at Detroit Miss Jane A. Lowry, of Erie, Pa. About this time he was drafted to fight in the Black Hawk War, but the command to which he was assigned only got as far as Niles, Mich., where they were disbanded, news having arrived that Gen. Scott had defeated the Indians on the Mississippi. Accordingly he returned home, having been twenty-two days in service.

The farm failed to prove remunerative, and he sold out, sent his family back to Erie, and once more set his face west. He had no definite destination, his mind being divided between Chicago, Galena, Ili., and Galverton, Tex.

destination, his mind being divided between Chicago, Galena, Ill., and Galverton, Tex.

HE REACHED CHICAGO
on the evening of July 11, 1835, having crossed the prairies by wagon to Michigan City. Ind., and thence by boat to Calumet. The night before his arrival in Chicago he spent at a place then called Barieytown, near the mouth of the Catumet River, where Mrs. Barry kept a hotel. This structure was built of logs, and was of the most primitive character. The beds were on shelves made of poles, one above the other, after the style of steamboat berths, and the bedding consisted of loose prairie hay. The hotel managed, however, to furnish a comfortable meal, and the traveler woke refreshed.

The stage on which he rode into Chicago was filled with city merchants returning from New York and Detroit, where they had been to purchase Indian goods and supplies. Among the passengers were J. S. C. Hogan, first Postinaster of Chicago; William King, of the firm of Jones, King & Clark, hardware and stove dealers; and others who afterwards became intimately connected with the rising fortunes of the town. The style in which these merchants dressed, and the liberal way they threw their money around, convinced Mr. Stone that Chicago must be a good place in which to make money, and he decided to locate there. His first stopping-place was at the United States Hotel, ou the corner of Weils and Lake streets, then kept by

Mark Beaubien. This building was afterwards moved on to Harrison street near Wabash avenue, and was used as a tenement house for many years, being one of the old landmarks destroyed in the fire of July 14, 1874.

Happening to drop in at the Magistrate's office on Dearborn street, where court was being held by Justice (now the Hon. J. D.) Caton, Mr. Stone met an Englishman named Blanchard, who offered him

A LOT ON CLINTON STREET FOR \$60.

He hesitated a day or two, and Blanchard advanced his price \$10 per day until he reached \$90. At this figure Mr. Stone became the purchaser, and this transaction. left him with only \$60 in his possession. His first employment was chopping timber for use on the Government piers, which was procured on the North Branch, about thirteen miles up. For this work he received \$16 per month and board, and he continued at it until March. His next adventure was a journey to Milwaukee by wagon, in company with a man named John Rogers. They hired a half-breed Indian as a guide, and took three months' provisions along, as they intended to go into the timber and locate land claims. Milwaukee was reached in three days, and was found to consist of two houses, one a trading post, where they had to sleep on the floor.

From the keeper of the post, whose name was

the floor.

From the keeper of the post, whose name was Juneau, they purchased two Indian ponies, on which they packed their materials and provisions, and started for the interior, accompanied by an Indian guide. The first day they made fitteen miles, made camp by scraping away about two feet of snow, wrapped themselves in their blankets, and slept soundly until morning. When they woke up their ponies were gone, and they were only able to recover one of them. The Indian deserted, and they had to retrace their steps. The next morning they struck north again, reached Sheboygan, and made a claim at the mouth of the river, where Mr. Stone found work in a mill, owned by Messrs. Bowen & Payne. In the following June he

BETTENED TO CHICAGO

ned attended the first great land sale made in this city by the Government, June 16-17. At this sale he disposed of his Clinton street lot by auction for \$348 in cash.

Next he started a grocery and provision store on North Water street, buying his first bill of goods in New York in June, 1837. In themeantime, the sale of Wisconsin lands was held at Green Bay, and he attended it. A "ring" had been formed by a banker and others, and all the eligible land, including Mr. Stone's claim, was bought up by the "ring." The return journey was performed on horseback through the deep snow, and was a tedious and trying one. The little company consisted of Mr. Stone, William Smith (deceased), George Smith, now of London, Eng., Erastus Bowen (deceased), Alex Fullerton, Alonzo Huntington, and a man from Chenango Forks, N. Y., name unknown.

This experience practically ended Mr. Stone's

(deceased), Alex Fullerton, Alonzo Huntington, and a man from Chenango Forks, N. Y., name unknown.

This experience practically ended Mr. Stone's travels, and for the next twenty-seven years he continued in trade. During the first ten years he kept a country store, and bought grain from the farmers, who hauled it in wagons from all parts of Northern Illinois and Indiana to the embryo grain-market of the world. He shipped the first load of wheat ever sent east from Chicago, consisting of 780 bushels. It was shipped in bags by C. M. Reed's steamer Missouri, and was sold by the clerk of the boat at Buffalo, Mr. Stone realizing 70 cents per bushel for it. After the year 1848 Mr. Stone began to take an active interest in the realestate business, and made several subdivisions, some of which are well known. He lost heavily by the fire of 1871, but was one of the first to begin the work of reconstruction, with unshaken faith in the future of the city.

In politics Mr. Stone was at first a Whig, but joined the Republican party when it was lirst formed, and kept the faith until his death. In early life he was connected with the Presbyterian Church, but afterwards affiliated with the Episcopal communion. He was three times married, first to Miss Lowry, as previously stated, then to Miss Frances M. Pearce, who died in 1855, and lastly to Miss Elizabeth A. Yager, by whom he had five children, four sons and one daighter. Mrs. Stone and three of the family survive to mourn their loss. At the time of his death Mr. Stone was one of the Trustees of the Douglas University, and always took a great interest in the educaloss. At the time of his death Mr. Stone was one of the Trustees of the Douglas University, and always took a great interest in the educational and charitable institutions of the city. The family monument,—an elaborate and costly structure,—was once the most noticeable feature in the old City Cemetery, but is now at Rosehill, where it was removed when the city began to improve the cemetery grounds which had been incorporated in Lincoln Park.

A TIME IN CALIFORNY.

The Good People of San Diego Falling Into the Clutches of a Horde of Greasers. Sax Dizco, July 20.—A gang of Sonorian hor Sax Dissos. July 20.—A gang of Sonorian horse-thieves has been operating through the eastern part of the county stealing stock. Finally they took a horse from a school-house near Campo on the 17th. The older boys of the school pursued and overtook two Mexicans near the line next day. A fight ensued. Both thieves were killed. Two of the boys, brothers named Elliott, were wounded. Mexicans benamed Elliott, were wounded. Mexicans beyond the line arrested the wounded boys. A party went down from Campo, to see about the matter. The Mexicans surrounded and captured seventeen of them, including some of the best known citizens of that part of the country, Deputy Sheriff Hensley among the rest. The whole neighborhood is up in arms. The Mexicans have got the arms of the seventeen Americans captured, besides their own, and it's feared will prove too strong for our people. Our men are concentrating on this side of the line. The Mexicans are led by one Downi, wno heads a bad crowd. They have arrested their own Alcalde, and are a mere mob, and there is nothing official about the arrest of our men. This trouble is mainly owing to the fact that the soldiers recently stationed here have been removed for service in Idaho, and there is now no security along the frontier.

LOUISVILLE TO THE PRESIDENT. LOUISVILLE, July 20.—The following was yes-terday presented to the President by the Na-tional Invitation Committee of the Louisville Industrial Exposition, who visited Washington

tional Invitation Committee of the Louisville Industrial Exposition, who visited Washington for that purpose:

Louisville. Ky., July 18, 1877.—To His Excellency the President of the United States—Sin: We have the honor, in behalf of the Directors of the Louisville Industrial Exposition, to extend to you and members of your Cabinet an earnest and condition in the Interest of the adoption to visit this Exposition on the 17th day of Sentember, the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when ceremonies appropriate to the occasion will be conducted. If this date should be inconvenient, we would be gratified if you should suggest a day in which you will visit the Exposition, for it would give us great pleasure to entertain you and exhibit to you the manufacturing and commercial progress of one of the principal cities of the South as displayed in her Exposition. With sentiments of the highest respect, we have the honor to remain your obedient servants.

John T. Moors, Presit, E. A. Maginnie, Secty.

The Committee also presented the President a letter from the Mayor, the Hon. Charles D. Jacob, urging him to accept the invitation of the Exposition, and offering him on the part of the efforts of the Committee:

Washington, D. C., July 20.—To Col. E. A. Maginnie, Secretary of the Louisville Exposition for Secretary of the Louisville Exposition for Sept. 17 is accepted. The President will accompany as conditions of public business at that time will permit.

G. P. Dorra, J. Watts Krarket, R. H. Murana, J. Watts Krarket,

ST. PAUL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20.—Mr. J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, Ia., is now in this city looking over the ground and making other necessary investigations with a view of building the air-line street railway between St. Paul and Minneapolis,

to be operated by dummy engines. Thus far he is favorably impressed with the enterprise.

To-morrow the Keokuk Northern Line Company will commence running a daily line of boats between St. Louis and this city. BURNETT'S COLOGNE

is of the best quality, and is filled in elegant bot-tles of superior finish and beauty. It is offered in popular sizes and at popular prices. This refresh-ing perfume is thus brought within the reach of every one. It is prepared from the purest and best materials, and with the utmost care. In quarter and half-pints, pints, and quarts. In basket style, cork and glass stoppers.

NOTICE TO THE LITTLE BUITERFLIES.

All the misses and masters who would appear in that large group Copelin the photographer is getting up, of those who took part at the late Butterfly Ball, should sit at once, as the picture is rapidly nearing completion.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.
offer special inducements to purchasers, at wholesale and retail, of sheet-music, music books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments.
General agents for the Standard organ and Weber
piano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

SCARED TO DEATH.

Fatal Result of a Foray by Some Sneak Thieves.

The Plundered Woman Takes It to Heart and Dies from the Fright

At No. 469 Thirty-first street there lies heaith, and whose untimely taking off furnishes one of the most tragic stories recorded in Chi-cago for a long time. Worst of all is the fact that the death of Paulina Harris is chargeable to one or more scoundrelly representatives of an infamous fraternity, but for whose nefarious operations she might have been alive and well to day.

might have been alive and well to-day.

Mrs. Harris, who was only 22 years of age, and who was married but six months ago, occupied the basement of the house mentioned, which is a two-story frame building, just east of Portland avenue, and on the south side of the street. On either side there is a vacant lot, the house to the west is occu-

STARTED ON A VISIT TO HER SISTER'S

was

SEIZED WITH CONVULSIONS,
which increased in intensity during the night and
early morning, and at 9 s. m. she died.
Another doctor had in the meantime been called
in, and every means possible was tried to alleviate
her sufferings, but without avail. The physicians are unanimous in the belief that
death was directly caused by the fright sustained,
the shock being too much for the woman. She
was of a somewhat nervous temperament, out had
always enjoyed splendid health, and possessed
considerable phys.cal strength, being a well-developed, fine grown young woman. The cause of
death being clear a medical certificate was given.
and the poor creature will be buried to-day, no
inquest oeing considered necessary. The family,
and indeed all the residents of the vicinity, are
greatly excited over the affair, and the affiliete
husband and parents receive the heartfelt sympathy
of all.

As TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ROBBERT,
or by whom committed, not one scintilla of evidence has as yet been produced. The police at the
Central Station were notified of this affair yesterday afternoon, and are engaged in working up
the case. Mrs. Schmidt was in her room up stairs,
but saw no one, nor did any of the neighbors notice
any suspicious characters hanging around. The SEIZED WITH CONVULSIONS,

the case. Mrs. Schmidt was in her room up stairs, but saw no one, nor did any of the neighbors notice any suspicious characters hanging around. The thief or thieves must have watched the sufrortunate woman leave the premises and taken immediate advantage of her assence. There is a porch in the front of the building which would shelter thieves during their operations, and impede the view front of the building which would shelter the theires during their operations, and impede the view from the street to a certain extent, but l'hirty-first street at that point is almost continuously built upon, and it seems almost incredible that the scoundrels should have succeeded in carrying out their designs without attracting attention. The job must have taken them twenty minutes at least, and a certain amount of noise must necessarily have been made over it. Within the past few weeks a number of robberles of the like character have been committed on Shurtlesf. Wentworth, and Portland avenues and on the cross streets. The people stealize that neither life nor property is safe from the depredations of the rascally tramps, who combine begring and lar-The people strains that the letter life not property is affe from the depredations of the rascally trames, who combine begging and larceny, and are ripe for murder if opposed. They choose the daytime to work in, for then only women are at home, and little resistance can be made to them. For the future this class will do well to change their base of operations, for they may stumble apon some irate citizen armed with shot-gan or revolver, who in view of the facts, will probably shoot first and ask their business afterwards. The people complain bitterly that the neighborhood is insufficiently patrolled, and say that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day, that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once a day that they scarcely see a policeman once

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE. A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.
The run on the savings banks during the week
has been equaled only by the run on the Michigan
Central & Lake Shore ticket offices for through
tickets to Boston, Portland, and points in New
England by the Hoose Tunnel route. The run on
the former shows a lack of public confidence in
their security, while the run on the latter attests
the prompts appreciation of a safe calculations. the popular appreciation of a safe, quick, pict-uresque, and well-managed route.

A CENTURY A CENTURY
as almost beyond the existence of any American
business house, but for this long period Walter
Baker & Co.'s great Chocolate munufactory has
been a pride to Boston. Increasing years add testimonials of excellence from all parts of the world.
Their goods are for sale all over the country, and
are deservedly popular.

The age is full of improvement in the ways and means of living, and busy brains are constantly plotting to refine and cheapen objects of luxury and comfort. Not the least remarkable outcome of this spirit is a new magazine, published at Cincinnati, which, excellent in its literary quality, is pecies as a guide in matters of fashion and dress. The ablest living authorities dignify its pages, and the illustrations of dress would make Worth envious. We refer to Andrews' Bazar.

DEATHS.

HULL—July 20, at 631 Eiston avenue, Isabelia J., wife of T. D. Hull, in her 37th year.
Short services at the house at 2:30 o'clock, Saturday, 21st. Reinains will be taken to Berlin, N. Y., for burial.
WOODWARD—B. F. Woodward, July 20, 1877, of consumption, 112 Sobor street.
LF Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.
ENRIGHT—James T. Enright, aged 15 years 9 months 27 days, oidest son of James F, and Mary A. Ruright, at their residence, 385 Thirty-first street, Friday, July 20, of brain fever.
Funeral from residence at 9 a. m., to St. James Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.
LF Syracuse, N. I., papers ulease copy.
O'CONNOR—At 56 Foster street, James J., son of William and Kate O'Connor, aged 15 months and 5 days.
Funeral to-day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock, by care to Calvary Cemetery. Friends respectfully invited.
DOYLE—At the residence of his purents. 33 O'Rrien street, William J., son of Patrick J. and Maggie Doyle, aged 8 years and 10 months.
Funeral Saturday, July 21, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Calvary.
STONE—At this residence. 273 Frairie avenue. 20th. STONE-At his residence, 975 Prairie avenue, 20th hest. of congestion of the lungs, H. O. Stone, aged 88

hat., of coopeans of the first and the first and the first and fir BANGES.

ISAAC W. BANGS, Senior Partner and Successor to Bangs Bros., 215 STATE-ST., near Palmer House.

Sole Agent for Richmond Double and Sin-gle Oven Palace Ranges and Repairs. Also Repairs of Barstow's Ranges and Stoves. CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Can be Beautifuly DYED or CLEANED and REPAIR. ED, at triffing expense. Expressed C. O.D. COOK of Mickalin, 90 Dearroors and 381 West Madison. (Chicago, 107 North Sixthes, 98-Ladies' Dresses, Secures, Sharis, Chicago, Maria, etc., dyed and cleaned.



B.T.BABBITT, New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP,

First among the requisites of the tollet is a good article of Soan, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most extensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deletorious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often coarseal the most repulsive impurities. The discioures recently made public regarding this embject are positively startling, and deserve acrious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, essectably if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scale, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soans his business; he recomity declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from severe to ten years being the longuest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Tollet Soap is at last obvisted, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. B. Anserr, of New York, the world-remowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the large sto dis

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

MEDICAL. HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.



OIL STOVES

INGERSOLL BROS. 44 Clark-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. We have removed our Office and Factory to No. 69 Lake-at. With increased facilities for manuscroring all grades of Fine Cigars, our sim shall be to meet the approbation of our friends and customers.

R. W. TANSILL & CO.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughon the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 h and upward at 25, 40, 60c per h. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st. BUTTERS WEDNESDAY SALE.

WHITE AND YELLOW WARE, At their salesrooms. 118 & 130 Wabash-av. BUTTERS THURSDAY TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, THURSDAY MORNING. July 28. at 9:20 o'clock, At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor. For Merchants will always find full lines salable goods at these sales.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash avenue. On Saturday, July 21, at 9 o'clock, 300 Lots W. G. Crockery. 28 Parlor Suita, 23 Lonages, 40 Square and Oval Wood Top Tables, 20 Corner and Side What Nots, 50 Walnut Cribs and Sewing Tables. Chamber Seta, Hair Mattresses, Book Cases, fildeboarde, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Buresus, Chairs and Rockers, Carpeta, 4c.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. We shall sell this a. m. at 9:30 o'clock, a full line of NEW FURNITURE.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, B. W. Bedsteads, in great variety, Library, Hall, and Dining-room Furniture Office Desirs, Chairs, and Stools, Carpets, new and used, Together with a large lot of Miscellaneous Articles.

RADDIN & CLAPP. without reserve, at Public Auction, TUESDAY, July 24, 1877, 800 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

By H. C. HUNT & CU., 276 East Madison at.

Chattel Mortgage Sale. This morning at 10 will be sold Furniture and Carpeta, all kinds, being ea-tire Household Effects of 12-room house.

HIRAM SRUSH, Auctioneer.

1 1

LITERAT

Judge Caton on th and Deer of Ar

The Physical Basi Books by Gail ilton.

Montenegro and Bu

Prof. Sellar's "Virg Styles of Archit Our National

Flora Round About Gourd Familyers of Ane LITERATU

THE ANTELOPE AND DEEL COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC NATURAL HISTORY,

derstand that this work apra and the Cervidie of for study, systematically not fall to result a mass class of animals which those most interest Each species of the g

trusted. By this mean each species are more individuality is more im tion of their mode of g and uses. The other or ear, the tail, the glas Considerable attention the deer in domestica

of their being render various ways. Other cissed are the hybridit alment congeners, and their skins and of their nears by which they hanted in their native ha Although the author with many anecdotes fine it with life and facts related which t position of the deer, referring to the Eik:

A BLUES BY MRS.

A granite-built Jers bleached by the salt st ters, its windows cases ter the fashion of 1 two hearts, entwine

way. Overhead are b with more blue in it the dozen ordinary English Roses ground the wi along the caves, roses
The ponetrating
"vraic" strikes the
the luscious-smelling gillyflowers, and blathe trim-kept be the crawl of t sands; you may hear the following love-some interior region nous persant voice, much pretension to does the wild refrai

Other sound or is there none,—er's voice before cutting is at Margot, the solitary la-Reine, is hurrying to join the men and house-dog takes hearth. like, give to the safavor of Mariana might expect to he almost believe that sapphire were the M the prosaic strip of Cherbourg from the "And this is all!

a little, and die."
as she looks out a butter printed, fro of the cool, sweet month, harvest the crop of hay,—app nips, mangels, plot planting, potato-di one were only as o could only wake find that one had or forty more hay-and potato-dirgus less long, or a little twenty-four hours twenty-four hours
Margot to sing a n
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Mrs. Chester, ste
voice ever bestein
builty be stern, ab
child. "Amother

New York City.

TOILET SOAP

New York City.

E& LIVER PAD.

ed at the same time on a sin.

Manufactured by The Adresslake Mfg. Co., Chicago, MTB. WERY.

Send for Illustrated Crusta WANTED Agents, or call the Stoves in operation. LL BROS.

t., Chicago. WALS. VAL. or Office and Factory
Vith increased facilig all grades of Fine
to meet the approadcustomers.
V. TANSILL & CO. ONERY. LEBRATED throughon

tunion expressed to all ta. 1 b and upward at 40, 60c per B. Address ere GUNTHER, Confector, Chicago. SALES. TERS & CO. AR SATURDAY SALE D GOODS

9:30 o'clock, at 118 and cor. Madison-st. ESDAY SALB.
O'CLOCK A. M.
LLOW WARE ts, Wines, Liquor., &c. & 120 Wabash-av. Y TRADE SALE. ENS, CLOTHING. Booms, second floor. d full ilnes salable goods

RE & CO., 1, at 9 o'clock, . Crockery. 40 Square and Oval and Side What Note, ables, Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Mirrors, and Rockers, Carpets, RE&CO., Auet'rs. OUSE & CO.

t variety. ing-room Farnitars irs, and Stools, and used,

LAPP, t Public Auction, ES . SHOES

0 o'clock.

& CU.,

Judge Caton on the Antelope

and Deer of America. The Physical Basis of Mind-

LITERATURE.

Books by Gail Hamilton.

Montenegro and Bulgaria-Poor's Railroad-Manual-Two English Reviews.

Prof. Sellar's "Virgil" --- Ancient Styles of Architecture---Our National Flag.

Flore Round About Chicago: The Gourd Family---Discoverers of Anesthesia.

LITERATURE.

ANTELOPE AND DEER.

derstand that this work makes an important contribution to the life-history of the Antilocapra and the Cervidse of America. Its author-has for many years kept ail the species, except the Woodland and the Barren-Ground Caribou, in domestication, and has made their nature and habits the subject of careful observation. With such unusually favorable opportunities for study, systematically improved, there could not fall to result a mass of facts relative to this class of animals which are both new and instructive. The clear, minute, and methodical manner in which these facts are presented to the public, heightens their value, and also the gratitude with which they will be received by

Each species of the group treated is first de-Each species of the group treated is lirst de-scribed separately, and, when this is done, the whole are passed in review together, and their respective characteristics compared and con-trasted. By this means the distinctive traits of each species are more sharply defined, and its individuality is more impressively portrayed. A large space is given to a comparison of the antiers of the different deer, and to an exposiantiers of the unierest deer, and to an exposi-tion of their mode of growth, nutrition, forms, and uses. The other organs of the body—as the ear, the tail, the giands, the coat, etc.—are like-wise examined at length, and likenesses and contrasts in their structure particularly pointed

thought it had met with some accident by which it was completely paralyzed, and returned the next day expecting to find it dead. It was gone, and soon after I found it following its dam as sprightly as possible. Lastsepring I found one, picked it up, and carried it some distance and laid it down, and watched for some time from a distance, but not the least sign of life would it manifest, save only in the bright eyes. The Elk's fawn follows its dam much sooner than most of the other deer. At most it is left in seclusion but a day or two, when the mother takes it in immediate charge, and they mingle with the herd. In this rezard the habit of the Wanit differs from that of the smaller deer, who keep their young secluded for several weeks. Judge Caton relates that, at the beginning of our late War, Gen. Harding had about eighty deer in his grounds near Nashville, Tenn. They were soon either killed or driven away by the soldiers in the vicinity. After peace was restored and quiet had once more settled around the General's estate, he was gratified to note that the deer began to come back voluntarily to their old home, and soon his park was well-stocked again. This is interesting evidence of the tenacity of memory and habit in the domesticated deer.

Of the engaging qualities of the Antelope

their old home, and soon his park was wellstocked again. This is interesting evidence of
the tenacity of memory and habit in the domesticated deer.

Of the engaging qualities of the Antelope
when tamed by companionship with man, Judge
Caton furnishes the following illustration:

In intelligence, too, and reflective powers [he
remarks] they are exceptional. The young
specimen of which I have spoken was allowed to
follow me from one park to another, and even
out of the parks into the park where the Elk, or
Wapiti, were kept. These would chase him
away, when he would look to me for protection,
which could not always be made effectual, for
they would watch for opportunities to make
dashes at him, when he would escape to the outside of the band of Elk; but, when he saw me approach the gate to pass out, he would dash up
almost like a flash to go out with me. These
visits to the Elk park soon became disagreeable
to him, so that, when he saw me approach the
gate leading into if, he would get before me, put
his head against my legs, and try to push me
back or retard my progress as much as possible,
and seemed to beg of me, in every way in which he
could convey his wishes, not to go in there. I
would frequently yield to his remonstrances, and
turn away in another direction, when he would
manifest his satisfaction by gamboling about in
the greatest delight. When he was allowed to follow me out of; the park into the fields and
meadows, he would scour away as if to try his
speed, but in a few minates would go to hunting
about for some choice turts of grass, and would
sometimes get two or three hundreds yards away;
but he always kept a close eye upon me, and, when
he saw me going towards the park-gate, though it
was far away, would gradually lessen the distance,
but, so soon as I reached the park-gate, though it
was far away, would gradually lessen the distance,
but, so soon se I reached the park-gate, though it
was far away, would pradually lessen the distance,
but, so soon se I reached the park-gate, though it
wa

PROBLEMS OF LIFE AND MIND. THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF MIND. With Illustrations. Being the Second Series of Phonless of Lips And Mind. By Geonge Henrix Lewes. Boston: James R. Oszood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 8vo., pp. 556.

The mysterious relation of mind to matter

always offers an attractive path for study to the earnest searcher after truth. The subject is in character so unique, the data from which the conclusions are to be drawn are apparently so easily attainable, that it seems as though the deductions made would be accepted by all. But this is very far from being the truth. The Spiritualists—as Mr. Lewes calls those who believe in the existence of a soul—explain

the action of the mind on the body by some hidden power exerted by the immortal part of the deer in domestication, and to the habits of of their being rendered useful to mankind in rations ways. Other tenies which the deer in domestication, and to the question of their being rendered useful to mankind in rations ways. man. In Materialists, on the other hand, defer the fire motions of their being rendered useful to markind in minos ways. Other topics which are duly discussed are the hybridity of the Cervidue; their motions of their skins and of their lings); and, lastly, the means by which they are most successfully lasted in their native nature.

Although the author characterizes his works as "scientific treatise," and the rest before the with his and animation. Among the ites related which throw new light on the disposition of the dier, we quote the following, network of the work in the steer of the with his and animation. Among the ites related which throw new light on the disposition of the dier, we quote the following, network of the work in the steer of the work in the secolar disposition of the dier, we are saveral times completed of the control of the cont

while the author's contributions from his own personal observation are neither few nor small. The subject is divided into four problems, or sections,—the first being the nature of life, in which the various theories on the organization, functiona, and properties of life are discussed; second, the nervous mechanism, or the structure and laws of nervous activity; third, animal sutomatism,—the relation of body and mind consciousness, and voluntary or involuntary actions; and, fourth, the reflex theory, or a refutation of the theories of the orthodox metaphysicians. The treatment of the subject is eminently scientific and candid. The author recognizes the difficulties of applying his theory to all facts, and honestly criticises the opinions of his antagonists. The book represents the work of years of observation and research; and, though the generalization seems often too sweeping, Mr. Lewes gives good ground for his deductions. The facts from which the conclusions are drawn have been culled from many different sources; and, if the conclusions will not be accepted by many, the data still remain valuable, and afford a rare opportunity to learn a novel chapter on the organization of the nervous system. We would, however, warn the reader against the supposition that the book is light summer-reading.

The text is illustrated with a number of ex-

light summer-reading.

The text is illustrated with a number of ex-

GAIL HAMILTON.

FIRST LOVE IS BEST: A SENTIMENTAL SKETCH.
By GAIL HAMILTON. Boston: Estes & Laurial.
Chicago: Jansen. McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp.
305. Price, \$1,50.
WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST! THE TESTIMONY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE. By GAIL HAMILTON. Boston: Estes & Laurial. Chicago:
Jansen, McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp. 107. Price,
\$1.
There was no question but Gail Hamilton
Would produce a work of fisher work. would produce a work of fiction worth reading, whenever she should see fit to attempt it. Though the plot might be thin and the characterization feeble, the literary style would be sure to make the book attractive by its sparkle and piquancy. Whether it be a tirade launched against a publisher or a politician, a homily on morals or theology, a playful sketch, or an es-

rest, on which the Montenegrin sleeps without disrobing and with his arms beside him. The second story is the granary and storeroom, and is reached by a ladder in one corner. Such is the rough, uncouth home of the brave, warlike, half-savage Montenegrin. His wife is elevated a degree above the inmate of the harem, and yet is his submissive servant,—performing the drudgery of life, while he busies himself with his firearms, or engages in battle with the enemy.

Appended to the history of Montenegro is a slight account of Bulgaria, made up, as if in too much haste for an original rarrative, of extracts from late books on Turkey and its provinces.

RAILROADS. RAILROADS.

MANUAL OF THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES: SHOWING THEIR MILEAGE, STOCKS, BOXDS, COST, TRAFFIC, EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND ORGANIZATIONS: WITH A SERTCH OF THEIR RISE, PROGEESS, INPLUENCE, ETC., TOGETHER WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING A FULL ANALYSIS OF THE DEBTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE SEVERAL STATES. BY HENRY V. POOR. Tenth Series. New York: H. V. & H. W. POOR. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Svo., pp. 980. Price, 35.

During the ten years which this

Price, \$5.

During the ten years which this annual has been before the public, it has established its claim to be regarded as a trustworthy authority in affairs included within its scope. This last in affairs included within its scope. This last series presents in compact statements the history of all the railroads in the United States, down to the latest date. In addition to the usual matter contained in the preface, a comparison is given between the condition of our railroads and the general business of the country now, and at the beginning of the last decade. While the gross earnings of the last year show a decrease from the preceeding year of \$5.807.546, the net earnings show an increase of 946.314. By economy in the management of railroads, the cost of transportation has been reduced nearly one-half within a period of five years. Railroads have suffered, along with every other commercial interest, during the depression which has prevailed since 1873; but the trial has not been without its uses, and there are hopeful indications that the worst is over.

acterization feeble, the literary style would be sure to make the book attractive by its sparkle and piquancy. Whether it be a tirade launched against a publisher or a politician, a homily on morals or theology, a playful sketch, or an essay on the woman-question,—a downright sould in the character of a viren, or a dignified disquisition becoming a woman of culture,—whatever piece of writing Gail Hamilton puts forth exhibits a use of words so apt, foreble, and inciser that the attention is arrested, and the result, to say the least, is amusement.

The story mismand "First Love Is Best," is merely what it claims to be, a "sentimental actel." It would be overweighted with the action plainly contradicts the proposition declared in the fittle; yet those familiar with the author will not pick a quarrel with her because in tais their rignitul expectation has been disappointed. No one can timk of demanding consistency of Gail Hamilton. Is it not sufficently the sufficence of the contracter and doctrine of Christ which are contained in the New Testament. It is candid in spirit, and vigorous, yet a display of logic and reament for the contracter and doctrine of Christ which are contained in the New Testament. It is candid in spirit, and vigorous, yet not imprepatible, in argument. It is tone accords in the cast of the country, and the contracter and doctrine of Christ which are contained in the New Testament. It is candid in spirit, and vigorous, yet not imprepatible, in argument. It is tone accords in the cast of the country and vigorous, yet not imprepatible, in argument. It is tone accords in the cast of the country and vigorous, yet not imprendite, in argument. It is tone accords in the cast of the country and vigorous, yet not imprepatible, in argument. It is tone accords in the cast of the country and vigorous, yet not imprepatible, in argument. It is tone accords in the cast of the country and vigorous, yet not imprepatible, in argument. It is tone accords in the cast of the country and vigorous, yet not provide

Demens! qui nimbos et non imitable fulmen

Demens! qui nimbos et non initable fulmen

Are, et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorus.

When Prof. Sellar quotes, he quotes Virgil's
own words, and the familiar gems often startle as
with the richness and brilliancy developed in his
setting. Of course, in a work like this, much
does not profess to be original, except as far as the
form goes. There is, perhaps, nothing strictly
new in the facts set forth as to Virgil's life and
times, the sources from which he drew his materials, and the principles of art he followed; that
is, in one part or another through the whole mass
of Virgilian literature, an omnivorous student may
recognize the source of every one of Prof. Sellar's
statements and deductions. Indeed, to say anything
very original now about Virgil, one must oc eccentric and rack him into meanings and phrases he
never dreamt of. Of this there has been more than
enough; but never were all the stores of Virgilian
scholarship combined into such a rich whole, cast
into such graceful snapes, and chased in such delicate workmanship, as now. The result, profound
in its learning, acute in its criticism, tender in its
sympathy, is indeed Virgilian.

Prof. Sellar has thoroughly seen and set forth
the qualities that make Virgil what he is. First,
his thorough lialian feeling; his deep and passionate love for

In his most essentially Greek adaptations,—his half-Sticlian sheohashis, his half Beotian farmers, his Homerse heroes,—still the "Magra parens his Homerse heroes,—still the "Magra parens fruguna, Saturna telius, magna virum," with all her beauty and all her streneth, all her bistory and all her future, is present as the queen of his heart and theme of his song. Has understood Virgil's peciliar love of Nature, and especially he has related the full force of the wonderful personification of the Earth which cans throughout the Georgies: first, the desidar cans throughout the Georgies: first, the desidar cans throughout the Georgies: first, the desidar commencion with Virgil's descriptions of Nature, contward or inward, failed to apprehend the sensitiveness (to use Connington's most appropriate word of his language, the peculiar economy of expression, strictly analogous to that of Sophocles, whereby a passage, musical on first reading, touching on a scoond, positively tingles with restrand sentiment when all its points and bearings are apprehended. He does pastice to Virgil's appreciation of the great work of peace and prosperity which Rome owed to Augustas. He has none of Mommsen's immoral Cassarism; but he does each thoroughly the yearning for peace that thrilled the heart of the pure scholas, the devout poet, "plus vates et Phasoo digna locatus," who saw the rough times grow mid after the hundred-years civil war was ended. He has, finally, appreciated the strange kind of relation which virgil folt as a moving force in his life. From the 'venerable but singularly dail and soulless formalities of Latium, from the borrowed graces of Girce knythology, from the boldest speculations of Kinder and his predecessors, the reserved, sensitive, severest soul of the Celto-Italio-Rhettian had wined a singular thread of unvarying dependence on an ever-present dicty to which there is no precise parallel in theological history, but which has proved a chord of harmony to many of the most devout souls since his time, notally his l

somable discretion in this respect, and perhaps both reviews would gain by abolishing the fron rule.

The contents of the July numbers are sufficiently varied. The Nineteenth Century contains the second part of Viscount Stratford de Redelifie's article on Turkey; "The Risdale Judgment and its Results," by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; "Round the World in the 'Sunbeam," by The Brassey, M. P.; the conclusion of Cardinal Manning's "True Story of the Vatican Council;" "Greater or Lesser Britain," by Sir Julius Vogel; the conclusion of F. Harrison's paper on "The Soul and Future Life;" the second part of J. A. Froude's "Life and Times of Thomas Becket:" "The Five Nights' Debate," by Grant Duff; "Another Lesson from the Radiometer," by W. Crookes; "Medical Women," by the Hon. James Stansfeld, and the article by Mr. Gladstone already referred to. The Contemporary contains, besides Mr. Gladstone's article, "Virgil as a Link Between the Ancient and Modern World," by Julia Wedgwood; "Drifting Light-Waves," by Richard A. Proctor; "The Religious Upheaval in Scotland," by William Wallace; "Pictures in Holland, on and off Canvas," by Lady Verne; "Pascal and Montaigne," by the late Prof. Grote; "The Transcendental Movement and Politics," by Edward Dowden; and "Morality in Politics," by Edward Dowden; and "Morality in Politics," by the Duke of Argyll. The two reviews present an imposing array of names, and a list of articles almost formidable by the variety of subjects treated of, and the recondite' nature of some of the investigations.

BOOKS RECEIVED. BOOKS RECEIVED.

LEINURE-HOUR SERIES. IN CHANGE UNCHANGED. By LINDA VALLAIR. 16mo., pp.
308...LOLA: A TALE OF GERRALTAR. By
ARTHUR GRIFFIRS. 16mo., pp. 354. Price,
\$1.25...POET AND MERCHANT: A PICTURE
OF LIFE ERON THE TIMES OF MOSES MENDELSSOUN. By BERTHOLD AUERBACH, Author of
"On the Heights." Translated by CHARLES T.
BROOKS. 16mo., pp. 460. Price, \$1.25. New
York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClarg & Co.

BROOKS. 16mo., pp. 480. Price, \$1.25. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClarg & Co.
VEST-POCKET SERIES. THE TENT ON THE BEACH. By John Greenless Whittier. Illustrated... A VIRTUOSO'S COLLECTION; AND OTHER TALES. By NATHAMEL HAWTHORNE...
LORD BY HON. By LOND MACACLAY... JOHN MILTON. By LOND MACACLAY... JOHN MILTON. By LOND MACACLAY... JOHN PRICE SE. By "IRON POINT." DANSVILLE, A. O. SPICE, SO cents per volume.
DOWN THE BANKS: A ROMANCE OF THE GENESSE. By "IRON POINT." DANSVILLE, A. O. Averill, Publisher. Sq. 16mo., pp. 112. RAND, MCNALLY & CO. S TOURIST-GUIDE TO THE NORTHWEST. Illustrated. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper. Pp. 116.
DEALS MADE REAL: A ROMANCE. By GEORGE L. RATMOND. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 18mo., pp. 147.
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PRACE ACCORDING.
TO ST. BENJAMIN. New York: The American News Company. 12mo., pp. 343.
THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co. Parts 7 to 12. Pride, 50 cents. Sold only by subscription.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August (Harper & Brothers, New York). Contents: "The White Mountains," by William H. Rideing (with afteen illustrations); "The Golden Treasures of Kur(uun," by William C. Prime (with forty-two illustrations); "A New Waterinz-Place," by Elizabeth E. Evans (with eighteen illustrations); "The Poet Keats," by Edward F. Madden (with five illustrations); "The Jeet-Black Groom," by Thomas Davidson (with two illustrations); "Home Observations in Florida," by Mary Treat (with five illustrations); "Erema; or, My Father's Sin," by R. D. Blackmore; "Reality" (poem), by Helen S. Conant; "Voudoo Violet," by Lizzie W. Champpey (with three illustrations by Abby); "Good-Morrow" lustrations by Abby); "Good-Morrow"

Sidney Lanier; "Mass Misanthrops," Chapter XXV, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIXI, and XXX, by Justin McCarthy; "The Rebuke," by Emily E. Ford; "An Evening with Victor Hugo," by Gilman C. Fisher; "Figures of Speech," by Henry W. Frost; "Typical Turks," by Henry O. Dwight; "A Rose," by Ells Farman: 'Forces in European Politics," by George E. Pond; "Mary Ann's Mind," by Rose Terry Cooke: "A Visit to Stratford-on-Avon," by Richard Grant White; "The Farm-Lane," by Richard Grant White; "The Farm-Lane," by Alfred B. Street; "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet: "Scientific Miscellany," 'Current Literature;" 'Nebulse."

APPLETONS' JOURNAL for August, (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Contents: Frontispiece-fillustration to "Cherry Ripe!" by C. S. Reinhart; "The Harbor and Commerce of New York." Second Paper (with nine illustrations, by W. H. Rideing; "The Forest Frimeval" (Poem), by Marie LeBaron; "A Struggle, "Part I., by Barnet Phillips; "Out of Landon, "VII., by Julian Hawthorne; "My Lady Mary, "by John by Esten Cooke; "About Inns." by S. G. W. Benjamin; "The Burden of Istamboul, by J. W. De Forest; "Cherry Ripe!" Chaps. XXVI. XXVIIII, by Helen B. Mathers; "The Trials of Digging in Cyprus," by G. W. Sheldon; "My Mother's Door" (Poem), by R. H. Stoddard; "Awakening" ("Poem), by Barton Gray; "Thomas De Quincey," by R. H. Stoddard; "Awakening" ("Poem), by Barton Gray; "Thomas De Quincey," by R. H. Stoddard; "Awakening" ("Poem), by Barton Gray; "Thomas De Quincey," by R. H. Stoddard; "Awakening" ("Poem), by Barton Gray; "A Week in the Scottash Highlands," by B. M. Robinson; "Editor's Table;" "Books of the Day."

Day."

IPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for August (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "Down the Rhine," concluding paper (Illustrated). D. Lady Blanche Murchy: "Verona" (Illustrated).

A BLUESTOCKING.

For the control of the control of

LIC QUARTERLY REVIEW the State, "by the Rev. Ang. J. Thebaud,
; "The Rains of Ephesua," by Prof. F. A.

py; "The Blue Laws of Connecticat," by
in Gilmary Shea; "Mr. R. W. Thompson on
Papacy and the Civil Power," by S. B. A.

per; "Roman Forgeries," by the Very Rev.

tes A. Corcoran. D. D.; "Book Notices."

NICHOLAS for August— "Midsummer-HoliNumber" (Scribner & Co., New York).

literary contributors to this number are Kate
while Horton, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, E.
Chayer, Henry W. Longfellow, H. H., Joei

y, Frank R. Stockton, Cella Thaxter, Aunt

my, J. T. Trowbridge, Charles Dudley War
Richard A. Proctor, E. L. Bynner, Sarah

ter Kellogz, Frof. W. K. Brooks, Mrs. C.

Grozer, and E. E. W. There are over fifty

structures. irations.
ICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCI-ES-July (Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia, sher; Drs. Isasc Hays and I. Minis Hays, rs). The present number contains fifty all articles, resides a "quarterly summary improvements and discoveries in the med-

AMERICAN BOOKSELLER for July 16 (American News Company, New York).
PHARMACIST for July (Chicago College of Pharmacist for July 16 (American News College of Pharmacist for Pharmacist fo

PAMILIAR TALK.

ANCIENT STYLES OF ARCHITECT-URE.

Though the passion for Architecture in grand forms no longer exists, the structures of former times always interest us, and are full of in-

ction when carefully examined. The great acteristic styles of European civilization been nine in number, and may be arranged three groups, as ancient, medieval, and

ancient are the Egyptian, Greek, and The ancient are the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman; the medieval are the Byzantine, Saracenic, and Gothic; and the modern are the Renaissance, Cinquecento, and Louis-Quatorze. These different styles extend over a period of more than 4,500 years,—the ancient having occupied about 2,000 years, from the early historic times to the fourth century of the Christian era; the medieval, about 1,000 years, from the fourth to the four-treath early was not the medieval, and the modern occuping the meenth century; and the modern occupying the ast five centuries. It must be said, however, that the last three centuries have produced that the last three centuries have protected nothing in Architecture to compare with the preceding years, because the great nations in this period have been engaged with the strife for freedom, for comfort, for intelligence, and the wealth necessary to create the wonderful structures of earlier times is now possessed by the people, instead of being under the control of arbitrary rulers.

the wealth necessary to create the wonderful structures of earlier times is now possessed by the people, instead or being under the control of arbitrary rulers.

Each style should be distinguished by its own characteristics, and not by its resemblance to other styles. The Egyptian architecture is the oldest, and its construction the most immense in size. Scholars have not been able to find any trace of the origin of Egyptiah Architecture, and they believe it to be a purely original style, which grew with the civilization of Central Africa, passed through many conditions to the culminating point of perfection, and fell, with the power that created it, to its present stage of neglect and partial ruin. The remains of Egyptian grandeur consist of temples, palaces, and tombe; and their great archaracteristics and grandeur of proportion, simplicity of parts, and costliness of material. Every precaution seems to have been used to make them endure forever, and their massiveness often absorbs the mind of the student or traveler, to the exclusion of their ornamentation in both form and color. Their gigantic forms are in perfect harmony with the monotony of the ladscapes which they vary, and their great shadows and cool depths give the greatest comfort under the almost rainless sky of the valley of the Lower Nile.

Egyptian ornament was almost always symbolical,—its forms being taken from Nature, and conventionalized under priestly directions, so as best to express various thoughts of the national religion. That portion of the ornament which was simply constructive had, it is true, no hidden meaning. The papyrus-plant of the Nile suggested many of the columns,—the root forming the base, the stalk the shaft of the Egyptian column was circular, it was made to suggest the triangular shape of the papyrus-reed by three raised lines, which divided the circumference equally; and, when the shaft of the Egyptian column was circular, it was made to suggest the triangular shape of the papyrus-reed by three raised lines, which divide

les. entations of actual things, so often

ound on the walls, as scenes from various processes of manufacture and of labor, or the making of offerings to the gods, are all conventionalized in form, as enjoined by rigid priestly rule. No exact delineation of the human body was allowed, but the firmness and correctness of Egyptian drawing has seldom been equaled. Color was also used conventionally,—the primaries, red, yellow, and blue, defined by black and white, being the most common, and not too glaring for the shadowy recesses of the ponderous buildings. Green was also used, especially upon representations of lotus-leaves; and, with less taste, in later times, purple and brown took its place. The lotus-flowers, slightly conventionalized, symbolized, with the papyrus, nourishment for the body and mind. Feathers, represented in the cornices of buildings, were emblems of sovereignty; the zigzag typified the waves of the Nile: the scarabaus represented immortality; the winged globe, placed so frequently over doors and windows and in passages, and often having an asp on each side, is supposed to have symbolized the creative, protective, and distributing powers,—the globe indicating the sun, the wings Providence, and the asps Monarchy. The Egyptian sphinx was always male, and is believed to represent the combination of physical and intellectual power. The symbolical pictures were almost infinite in number and variety; the designers had wonderful ingenuity in arranging ornament, and obeyed that law of decoration which produces beauty by causing stems and veins of leaves to radiate from the parent branch in tangential curves.

Assyrian Architecture is believed to have been formed on the peculiarities of the Egyptian.

Greek art, also founded on that of Egypt, de-

been formed on the peculiarities of the Egyptuan.

Greek art, also founded on that of Egypt, developed in an original direction, viz.: symmetry and regularity,—the perfection of pure form. Its ornamentation was neither constructive nor symbolical, but purely esthetic, and could have been removed from the beautiful structures on which it was placed, leaving the structure the same; as, in the Parthenon, the sculptures of Phidias were a magnificent ornament, but the Parthenon was perfect without them.

The rainiess climate of Egypt needed only the flat roof, but the rainy season of Greece demanded the sloping roofs, and the resulting gable gave rise to the pediment and the frieze,—both the foundation of so much beauty and so much ornament.

both the foundation of so much beauty and so much ornament.

Of the three orders of Grecian Architecture, viz.: the lonic, the Doric, and the Corinthian, the Doric was the style which was carried by Greek thought to that perfection which many succeeding ages have tried vainly to imitate. It has remained for our own time to ascertain the proportions of that marvel of building-art, the Parthenon. So delicate are these proportions that the eye could not detect them; only the most accurate measurements have ascertained that the eye could not detect them; only the most accurate measurements have ascertained that the columns of that building are not bounded by straight lines, but by a very delicate hyperbolic curve, which it has never been possible to imitate, though the exact proportion of this curve or swelling of the column is known to be 1-550 of the eutire height. The same nicety of proportions, and adjustment of purta, was carried through all the best architectural productions of Greece, and used in designing their ornaments.

The most enaracteristic Greek ornaments were the well-known fret or labyrinth, the wave-scroll, ogees, channelings, egg-moldings, and those more elaborate ornaments founded on the blossom of the honeysuckle, and on the

were the well-known fret or labyrinth, the wave-scroll, ogees, channelings, egg-moldings, and those more elaborate ornaments founded on the blossom of the honeysuckle, and on the acanthus-leaf. A very characteristic feature of Greek ornament was that form of scroll-work in which the various parts grow out of each other in a continuous line, instead of branching off on either side from a supporting stem, as in the Byzantine, Moresque, and early English styles. While the Greeks were not great builders, but master architects, leaving us only their comparatively small temples, the Komans, who did not excel in Architecture proper, but were great builders, have left us not only temples, but amphitheatres, palaces, triumphal arches and columns, houses, market-places, baths, aqueducts, and tombs. The Roman structures are imposing from their immense size, but generally consist of a securely-arranged pile of masonry ornamented with Greek details.

The aim of Greek Architecture was to reach a perfection worthy of the gods to whose use their temples were dedicated; the aim of Koman art was to make a display of wealth and power; and, in time, it resulted in an unthinking and extravagant use of ornamental forms. The Greeks loved the subtle curves of the ellipse; the Romans preferred the less elegant, but more showy, arcs of the circle. The details of Roman ornament were only an exaggeration of the Greek; but, though they spoiled the Doric and Ionic orders, they made the Corintaian far more beautiful than when they received it from its originators.

The only distinct Roman order is the Composite, which includes forms from the three Greek styles. Where the Greeks used the horizontal entablature, the Romans used the horizonta

The three ancient styles of Architecture and ornament are very distinct. The Egyptian is both rich and severe, and essentially symbolic; the Greek strictly severe, but perfect in beauty; the Roman rich to exaggeration, though attaining to beauty in its best examples.

EDWARD LEAR. Mr. James T. Fields, the popular writer and lecturer, whose "Yesterdays with Authors" is now in the fifteenth edition, has a new volume in the press of James R. Osgood & Co., which will bear the title of "Underbrush." A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who has spondent of the New York Probate, who has been favored with a survey of the contents of the book in advance of the rest of the reading world, cites the following sketch of Edward Lear which occurs in the first chapter. Edward Lear, it will be remembered, is the author of the "Nonsense-Books" which have enjoyed a considerable circulation in our country. Those who have not seen the books themselves cannot fail to have met and been delighted with the funniest of all the funny pieces in the whole

who have not seen the books themselves cannot fail to have met and been delighted with the funniest of all the funny pieces in the whole collection, beginning with the lines:

The owl and the pussy-cat went to sea In a beautiful pea-green boat.

The verses have been widely copied in the newspapers, and hold most persons indebted for many a hearty laugh:

I happened to know Edward Lear very well [says Mr. Fields], and am glad to have the opportunity of commending this gentleman's comic books everywhere. He is a great, broad-shouldered, healthy Englishman, who spends a large portion of his valuable time in making children, especially, happy. He is the classmate and much-loved friend of Alfred Tennyson (whose beautiful poem to E. L. means Edward Lear); and if you chanced a few years back, to go to Farringford about Christmas-time, you would have been like to find a tail, elderly man, in enormous goggles, down on all-fours on the carpet, and reciting, in the character of a lively and classical hippopotamus, new nonsense-verses to a dozen children, amid roars of laughter.—A very undignified position, certainly, for one of the best Greek scholars in Europe, for a landscape-painter unrivisied anywhere, and the author of half-a-dozen learned quartos of travels in Albania. Illyria, Calabria, and other interesting countries! But what a delight he is personally to the juniority of England wherever he is anown! A few years ago he was obliged to build a cottage in Ravenna, in italy, and live here there a portion of the year, in order to get time for painting and study, for when he is in London, the little people, whom he passionately loves and cannot do without, run after him, as they did after the Piper of Hamelin, to that extent he has no leisure for his profession. When it is known that the delightful old fellow is on his way back to England for the holidays, many of the castles and other great residences are on the alert with invitations to secure him for as much time as he can give them. Generations of children have cl

THE PORTFOLIO. The Portfolio for July has made its appearance, true, like its monthly predecessor, to its title of "An Artistic Periodical." Its simple cover, the first leaf of which is also the title page, suggests, in its one ornamental device, the origin of all Art. It is the medallion por-trait of Michael Angelo, Prince of Artists, facing that of Lorenzo di Medici, Prince of Patrons. Art'cannot flourish without genius and labor to create, and power and wealth to support. Be tween the two medallions is a little convention alized tree,-perhaps symbolizing Art, as its branches reach to the stars. A serpent sur-rounds each medallion,—that around the pro-

branches reach to the stars. A serpent surrounds each medallion,—that around the profile of the Duke reaching after the roots of the tree, as patronage looks after the beginnings of great art-work; while that around the profile of Michael Angelo contemplates the leafy branches, the ornamental results.

The first article in the number accompanies and explains an etching by Leon Richeton after Reynolds' portrait of Viscount Althoro, third Earl Spencer, as a boy of 15. The etching has preserved the frank and sturdy look of the original figure, which stands out well on the deeply-bitten background of the etching.

The article on Albert Durer is chiefly devoted to his contemporary and copyist, the famous to his contemporary and copyist, the famous engraver Marcantonio, and is a full and learned

ent of his artistic life. The two illu tions accompanying this biography are c and very interesting to the students of en ing and its history. One is a copy on copp Durer's woodcut of Sts. Gregory, Stephen dence." The first state of the original engraving exists in only two known copies,—one being at the British Museum, from which the facismile of the Portfolio has been skillfully made. The remaining contents are a careful and appreciative chapter on Turner, by the editor, with four illustrations,—a part of the series which has been for some time interrupted; and, lastly, an account of the etchings of Rembrandt, as exhibited at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club. This collection illustrates the works of the great master, beginning in 1623 and ending in 1661, and has a market-value of £30,000. The concise but instructive account of it is given by concise but instructive account of it is given be that excellent Art-writer who was recently falsely reported as dead, viz.: J. Bearington Atkin

OUR NATIONAL FLAG. The Magazine of American History opens with an article upon "Our National Flag," by Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, in which the writer discredits the statement that there was in the early history of the American Colonies a flag of New England with a blue field, a St. George's cross, and a green tree in the upper canton o the St. George's cross. "The use of such a flag," he remarks, "by New England would have been flying in the face of Cromwell and of the Parliament, and the Colonists never lost sight of the King's 'coming to his own again,' as the phrase was. As early as 1635, John Endi-cott, of Massachusetts, cut the red cross out of the national flag of Great Britain, which was the flag used in New England, because he regarded it as idolatrous. Considerable commo-tion was created by this movement, but finally it was decided that the cross should be struck from all the flags in the Colony except one which was kept at Castle Island for the purpose

of saiuting ships when they passed.

When Sir William Pepperell captured Louis burg, Cape Breton, June 17, 1745, the flag which he bore was the "Union," with the motto, "Nil desperandum Christo Duce." At the battle of Bunker's Hill, as at Lexington the battle of Bunker's Hill, as at Lexington and Concord, Gen. Hamilton believes there were no flags in use except those which belonged to regiments or to companies of minute-men. June 18, 1775, Gen. Putnam displayed on Prospect Hill, Boston, 4 red flag with the mottoes, "Qui Transtulit Sustinet" and "Appeal to Heaven," in letters of gold. When Col. Montrie received, Sept. 13, 1775, says Gen. Hamilton, "an order from the South Carolina Council of Safety for the taking of Fort Johnston, on James Island, he had a large blue flag made, with a crescent in one corner, to be in uniform

cil of Safety for the taking of Fort Johnston, on James Island, he had a large blue flag made, with a crescent in one corner, to be in uniform with the troops." Oct. 20 of the same year, "the flag of the floating batteries before Boston was a flag with a white ground, a tree in the middle, and the motto, 'Appeal to Heaven.'"

Jan. 2, 1776, the Continental Union flag, combining the "Union" flag of England with thirteen stripes of alternate white and red for the field, was substituted for the flag displayed by Gen. Patnam on Prospect Hill six months before. This flag was used by the Colonies until June 14, 1777, when Congress "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Jan. 13, 1794, Congress enacted "That, after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field." In 1817-18 the expediency of altering the flag was again brought before Congress, and it was finally resolved, on the 14th of April, 1814, "That, from and after the Fourth of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field, and that, on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission." There are now thirty-seven stars in the union of our flag,—one having been added July 4, 1877, on account of the admission of Colorado to the sisterhood of States.

ART-NOTES. The Metropolitan Museum of New York is said to be in a most thriving condition, and rapidly adding to its Art-collections. The Pres dent of the institution, Mr. J. T. Johnston, has had the liberality to advance the funds necessary to secure for the Museum the Cesnola collection, relying upon public subscription for his reimbursement. The treasure of Kourium, a

The great Van-Loon collection of paintings— private possession at Amsterdam—is about to e sold, after being in the family of its owners be sold, after being in the family of its owners for about two centuries. It is one of the three great private collections of Holland,—the other two being the Steengracht collection, at the Hague, and the one belonging to the descendants of Rembrandt's Burgomaster Six. The Van-Loon collection is rich in paintings of the Dutch school,—some of thom of superior merit. It is believed that attempts will be made by the Kingdom of Holland to add it to the national collections at Amsterdam or the Hague, but the agents of private wealthy picture-buyers are already at Amsterdam, with instructions to make tempting offers for the choice paintings.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO. GOURD FAMILY.—Many of our citizens have domesticated in their gardens the pretty, wild climber, Echinocystis lobata, or Wild-Balsam-Apple, which grows, after the manner of the gourd of the Prophet Johah, with marvelous rapidity and luxuriance. It is an annual, yet in a single-season the plant will spread over ar immense surface, and with its dense foliage form an impervious and grateful shade for sunny windows and walls. It deserves to be a favorite among vines on account of its delicate, thick-set leaves, abundant racemes of greenish-white flowers, and its rank, lush development. If it have a fault, it is its tendency to usuro the entire field where it takes root, smothering all vegetation within its reach under its heavy mantle. Where it grows under the eye of man, this defect can be easily remedied; a slight pull detaches it from the soil, and its career is ended. But when it springs up in the wilds, as in the rich low lands on the banks of rivers, it expands without let or hindrance, and in a brief time will monopolize every inch of space for acres together.
It inhabits our land from New England far

to the west of us. It is common on the Desplaines River; and some of the small islands to Fox River, near Aurora, are entirely covered with it. On the Missouri River, near Sioux City, it has taken bossession of an extensive tract of wooded land which the railroad traverses, and for miles along the track nothing can be seen, in the summer and early autumn, but the thick folds and festoons of its graceful drapery. It shrouds the earth, the herbage, the shrubbery, the trees of small size, and the trunks and lower branches of the monarchs of the iorest. Not a blade of grass, not a leaf of any other plant of any sort,—herb, bush, or tree,—is visible. Smooth, continuous, impenetrable as a winter-robe of snow, it clothes the soil and the undergrowth of the forest with a uniform coverlid of green. The effect is wonderful. It is like a fairy spectacle,—novel, beautiful, bewildering. One feels as though suddenly whirled into a scene of enchantment, where the nymphs and dryads of Fox River, near Aurora, are entirely covered tacle,—novel, beautiful, bewildering. One feels as though suddenly whirled into a scene of enchantment, where the nymphs and dryads of wood and stream disport at will and indulge unrestrained their fantastic tricks and humors. The Echinocystis belongs to a family, the Cucurbitacees, which is not large, but contains many very useful members. One genus, the Cucumis, affords us the Cucumber and the Muskmelon. Another, the Cucurbita, yields the Pumpkin, the Squash, and the Vegetable-Marrow. A third, the Citrulius, gives us the Watermelon and the Citron; the Lagenaria bears the Gourd and the Calabash; and from the Bryonia and the Colocynth are obtained valuable medical agents. The species, numbering about 300, are generally natives of hot climates, A few are found in temperate regions in Europe and America, but India and South America are their chosen halfatas.

Although so many fruits of the order are wholesome for eating, a drastic and acrimonious property characterizes a large number of the species. The seeds of nearly all are harmless, and are bland and oily. Those of the Telfairia pedata, an African oils, and are used as almonds. They also yield

pedata, an African plant, are as large as chest-nuts, and are used as almonds. They also yield an oil which rivals that of the olive. Yet the nuts, and are used as almonds. They also yield an oil which rivials that of the olive. Yet the pulp which surrounds these seeds is extremely bitter and injurious. The dangerous principle common to the family exhibits in various other species its greatest activity in the pulp investing the seeds. It is supposed that some, if not all, of the edible species have been deprived of their acrid qualities by cultivation. Many of the species of the Cucamis, the genus containing the Melon and Cucamber, are violently cathartic. While the juices of the root of some of the Bryonias partake of this character, the young shoots form wholesome pot-herbs.

One of the most virulent members of the Gourd family is the Spirting Cucamber, Elaterium agreste, which grows wild in Southern Europe. The popular name of the plant is derived from the singular habit of it has of expelling the seeds and inclosing pulp from the interior of the fruit when ripe. The fruit. pod is about an inch and a half long; and as, at maturity, it drops from stalk, its contents ar: sent out with sudden force through the aperture left by the stem. A drug is manufactured from the pulp of the fruit, which acts as a drastic purgative.

It is supposed that the Melons are natives of Asia, although they have never been found in their wild state. The Romans do not mention the fruit, and it is therefore inferred that it was of an inferior quality in their time. The Muskmelon was introduced into England from Jamaica in 1570. The Watermelon is but little grown in Britain; but in Asia. Egypt, and other hot countries, it is highly esteemed, both as a fruit and as food. In Senegal a single specimen has been known to weigh sixty pounds. The Chate (Citrulius Chate), which produces a sweet, cool fruit similar to the Watermelon, is a native of Egypt and Arabia. The Kankoor (C. utilissimus), an oval fruit, about six inches long, with much the flavor of the Melon, is cultivated in India. The halfgrown fruit is pickled, and the ripe fruit is eaten raw and in curries, while oil is expressed from the seeds, and used in cooking and in lamps. The family is composed chiefly of succulent herbs, climbing by means of tendrils, and bearing directions or monectous flowers, which are succeeded by pulpy or sometimes membranaceous fruits.

DISCOVERERS OF ANÆSTHESIA. The editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry congratulates himself upon having escaped, though barely, the discovery of anæsthesia. When a student of medicine, in 1842, he was in the habit, with other students, of inhaling ether frequently, for the sake of its exhilarating effects, and was more than once carried by it to the verge of insensibility. He now rejoices that his experiments did not carry him farther, for the rather whimsical reason that the four men who claim to have discovered anæsthesia have who claim to have discovered anæsthesia have had their lives made miserable by the failure to substantiate their rights. In 1844, Horace Wells. a dentist of Hartford, Conn., produced anæsthesia by nitrous oxide. He successfully employed his discovery for the prevention of pain when removing teeth. In 1846, ether was first used to produce insensibility in a patient during a surgical operation performed by Dr. Warren, in the Massachusetts General Hospital. The ether was administered by Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, who had previously used it with success in dentistry. Dr. Jackson, a distinguished chemist of Boston, disputed the claim of Dr. Morton to the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, alleging that the suggestion of its powers in this direction had originated with him. The controversies that ensued regarding the claims of Wells, Morton, and Jackson, to the discovery of anæsthesia, were endless, exasperating, and inconclusive, and finally drove all three of the claimants to the mad-house. Dr. Morton so injured himself white in an asylum as to cause his death; Dr. Wells committed suicide in New York in 1848; and Dr. Jackson is now a hopeless inmate of a retreat for the insane.

1848; and Dr. Jackson is now a hopeless inmate of a retreat for the insane.

From testimony recently published by Dr. J. Marion Simms, it would seem that neither of these claimants was the carliest discover of anesthesis. From an array of evidence declared to be irresistible, it appears that Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens, Ga. produced the condition as early as March 30, 1842. Dr. Long is still living and in possession of his reason; but he lost his property during the War, and is now, in his old age, obliged to work hard at his profession for his daily bread. It is proposed by the Journal of Chemistry that the medical profession of the entire country units in asking Congress at its next session to appropriate the sum of \$400,000 to be equally divided among the families of Drs. Wells, Morton, Jackson, and Long.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION. The International African Association, founded by the King of the Belgians, has given a strong impulse to African exploration. In Belgium, donations to the amount of 298,000 francs have been received, together with annual subscriptions amounting to 102,000 francs. It is expected that the annual income from Belis expected that the annual income from Belgium alone will reach 73,000 francs. An expedition is to be dispatched immediately to Lake Tanganyika, by way of Zanzibar, to establish stations on the shore of that lake or beyond.

The British have dissolved connection with the International Commission, preferring to prosecute their share of the work independently. Subscriptions had, prior to this action, been taken by the English African Committee to the amount of \$80,000, and they are daily increasing. A separate Scotch society is to have its headquaaters at Glasgow. It will work in harmony with the London Society, but send out its own travelers and print its own reports.

Mr. Altred E. Craven, an experienced African explorer, has lately started for M'papwa. He was aided by a grant from the English Society, and will make geographical investigations in the Tanganyika district.

From calculations recently instituted, it ap pears that the expense of dispatching a was equipped expedition from England may be recorded at about £1 10s for each geographica mile traveled in Africa, if the expedition return to the place whence it set out. In throoring twice as great. Several routes are proposed for exploration, which comprise an aggregate length of 7,700 reographical miles. The cost of the exponention, according to the above estimated.

THE

THE LET

Bkswyze, Mrs. E. M. Trask,

() my! a Convention! guise,

vene,
will be full of sur

nown
By those famous receipt
Though all must agree a
To write on all things w
Not omitting to mention

What she highly comm For the comfort of huse Fo rise in the morning

Now hear "Busy Bee".

ter:
If he does not feel like
Just let him be quiet, a
Till breakfast is ready
Ere eating yourself; er
Will be injured somew

You choose to neglect h Who has he but you to

I showed this to Rober

And asked his opinion; The question, and said

Or I never could be so

And he would much ra That I would not ment

That I would not ment.
The subject again, but.
To somethink which
"Home;"
And that brings me

There are those I would

For giving me pleasure When I have been hear

And did not much care

And did not much care
For their words which I
me to bear
With parience the trial
But, should I begin it,
I know that a week
Would hardly saffice
For the thanks I could
Though Robert, the we
That I do but throw pr

Which could be spent. In writing a letter, Saying what I thought To welcome "Home"

ing, Ere winter shall come Rob was at one time s And said she would pr Though I think I can p And I did it, he swear Now, Robert, he know That I must remain ev

In spite of convent

Or cause one in anger For writing this medic

And now I will bid you And I hope that, if ever That all the "Home

stay, -

And give to abuses t

Can scarcely presume

JULY 12, 1877.

CHICAGO, July 19.

members of The Home nounced for the 17th i M. Hale, passed off psults (we will speak or business was transact Mrs. O. S. Matteson i O. M. W. the funis.

on how the funds, should be appropriate informal meeting at a acquainted with each

bers in enjoyable of forms joined the grou attended the first men

pearance; whether f ble detention we kno tient Wallflower and bouquet, -two at lea faithful and steadfas preliminary meet face being absent.

conclusion was attaitenterialnment, but the were in favor of original entire if possible

were in favor of orig and entire if possible Wednesday, the 25st is pleasant, in which are invited to partie Home are requested also to come with ba goodles they are splaces of meetin to go with the of Dr. Amie M. H. W. N. Hambleton, ner of Throop, at 1 of The Home will be of the above places, go, as dinner will no to accommodate gen places of business a quet sets please bris This meeting is in coming better acqu definite understand hold a convention of shall consist of; whand what they are you put your should from under the load who are as heavily business if you tal

who are as beavily

business, if you tent to accomplis

ish in the attempt.

Now we will com members of The H Mr. O. C. Gibbs,

which invitation

THE H

But she who addre

THE PLAIN OF ARRHO. THE PLAIN OF ARRHO.

A description of the plain of Arrho—a remarkable district in Abyssinia—is given, in the Berlin Zeitschrift der Geseischaft fur Erdkund, by Dr. W. Schimper, who has resided there for fifty years. The plain begins about two days, journey S. S. E. of Massow, and extends along the base of the mountains of the Province of Agame. It is depressed below the level of the sea, and from it all Abyssinia is supplied with salt. The plain is regularly subject to remarkable physical changes, which are in brief this described:

The unual rains which occur at the time of the sea.

described:

The annual rains which occur at the time of the dry season on the plateau give sufficient moisture to cause a chemical action to take place in the materials gathered in the depression. Mud constour to ten feet in height, are thrown up, from tops of which smoke, and sometimes even flames break out. While some are rising, others sink and disappear, to be thrown up again in altered shapears to that the whole district seems to boil. This appearance continues until the end of the rainy season, or, more correctly, till the whole district is floeded with water, which then comes down in torrents from the plateau, and which puts an ead to the commotion. At the end of both rainy seasons the water evaportes from the flooded couns to the commotion. At the from the flooded cons-sons the water evaporates from the flooded cons-try, which them appears covered with a hard,

The great Moscow Polytechnic Museum was opened on June 12 by a special meeting of the Society of Friends of Natural Science. In bringing before the Zoological Society of France the discovery of another mammoth in the ice of Siberia, M. Bayle advanced the theory

the ice of Siberia, M. Bavle advanced the theory that these animals were not natives of Siberia, but had been transported thither by strong currents from the Himalayas.

An account was lately given, in the Janesville Gazette, of the apparent suicide of a dog,—the animal plunging into the river and holding its head under the water until life was extinct. In alluding to the circumstance, a similar instance is recalled by Forest and Stream, where a dog drowned itself to escape physical agont, having had both forelegs broken, and suffering intensely for several days.

The Nublan Raijway, from Wadi Halfa to

The Nubian Railway, from Wadi Halfa to Dongola, is slowly progressing. The first section, from Wadi Halfa to Sigyaya, in Wadi Sarros, has been opened to traffic; and some 6,000 men are at work upon the second section, extending to Akasha. A bridge is to be built across the Nile at Koye. The railway belongs to the Government of Sondan, and, when completed will have a great influence on the second.

to the Government of Soudan, pleted, will have a great influ velopment of commerce. velopment of commerce.

A correspondent of the Bulletin of the Nuttal Ornithological Club relates that a House-Wes (Troglodytes) aeden) undertook to build its nest this spring in the nozzle of a pump that was in daily use. It was repeatedly found that the passage of the water was obstructed by the introduction of sticks into the nozzle, with which the bird was attempting to construct its domicile. Finally the pump was abandoned to the Wren for a couple of hours, at the end of which time it was completely closed with sticks. Three times the nest was destroyed before the persevering little builder would abandon the locality.

THE OLD ROOF-TREE

O that grand old tree, with its ivy-covered bark,
And its boughs drooping down to the door.
Where the giance of the sunbeam came shimmering through,
And flecking the white-sanded floor,
Where the bright birds caroled their beautiful
lays,
And the squirrels chirped loudly in glee,
And the songs of my childhood rang merry and

As we danced 'neath the ivy-grown tree!

O'I loved that tree with its softly-sighing leaves, And the hum of the whispering vines. And the feathery moss we could now and then see Where the tendrils of ive entwined.

I loved it when swiftly it swayed to and fro, And kissed the wild storm in its glee; And I never have found a place dear to my hear As that house 'neath the ivy-grown tree.

I have left that tree, and the ivy, and the moss— Left them there in their glory and oride; And the boughs still droop to the low-arching door,
And the ivy still clings to its side.
O it seems like a friend as I think of it now,
Like a friend I shall nevermore see;
For a strange group are there—other children

the men in regard to the cheapness with which it was possible to manufacture eigars, the door opened and a ragged little girl entered with a dirty canvas bag on her arm, the contents of which she empticed into a barrel near the door. She then sat down and commenced to strip to-bacco from the pile before mentioned. The man who did the talking was very loquacious, and stated that he could purchase eigars for about \$7 a thousand. He said that the wrappers used were of Western tobacco, while the fillings sometimes of a "much finer quality." To illustrate this latter assertion he showed the contents of the barrel to which the little girl had contributed. It was half filled with a mass of what might be called garbage, culled from the streets, and consisting of scraps of brown paper, cabbage leaves, and cigar-stumps, some of which were no doubt stumps of Havana cigars. The manufacturer then took his customer into another room opening from the stairway, where there was a kettle in a brick fireplace, and a plank on which were spread out the gleanings from the barrel, assorted and separated to dry. He showed how the burnt ends of stumps were cut off and the remainder unrolled; how dried cabbage leaves, boiled with tobacco stems and somach leaves, could be converted into "very fine tobacco," and closed his explanations by extoling the virtues of the tonga bean, valerian, and ammonfa as flavoring extracts. The reporter said he thought be could make some arrangement with him in a few days, and then with drew to continue his researches in cigar manufacture.

"ALL BUSTED TO DEATH."

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a boy ran up to a policeman standing on Monroe avenue, and called out in an excited voice:
"Come on—come down here—hurry up!"

"Slao Disted all to death down here!"

"Slao I"

"Yes'r! He drank two glasses of soda-water and basted up like a biler! I stood right there and saw the whole 'splosion."

"Now, boy, you go back and see if you were not mistaken," said the officer. "If there's a dead man there I'll go down. See if the Coroner is there, and if any officers are around."

The boy ran back, and after being absent about fifteen minutes he returned at a slouchy gait and explained:

"I got the facts a little mixed. The fellow called for two glasses of soda, put 'em away as fast as he could, and then didn't have any money to may. I thought the soda busted him up, but 'twas the soda man who did it. He hauled off, and he drew back, and he shut his jaws, and he busted that stranger in memory of '76. He just came to his senses as I got there, and he's rolling his eyes around and gitching out his tongue and purtending that he's made at least nine cents out o' the performance. You'd better go down and draw him in for forgery."

down and draw him in for forgery."

A DISTRESSED NOBLEMAN.

Bridgeport Standard.

A tramp came along the other day, and confided to the impressible better half of a farmer on the road that he was a Count, who was traveling through the country in this humble way seeking a true heart which he might win and take back with him to share the revenue of his immense estates in Italy. He begged that she wouldn't mention the fact, as it might interfere with his cherished plan of being loved for himself alone. She promised not to say a word about it, and fovited the Count to stop with them all night, giving him the best bed in the house and the scat nearest the beefsteak at the supper table. The meal was quite a revelation to her in the matter of the table habits of the nobility of Europe, but the discovery she made in the morning was still a greater eye-opener. His Lordship had departed in the small hours, taking with him, probably as cherished souvenirs, the larger portion of the bed-linen, the farmer's best boots, an old horse-pistol, and half a bain. He left a dirty, acrawling, misspelled note, stating that he must away, as his passionate longings for the true heart of which he was ever in search would not let him rest until they were united. The farmer loaded his shot-gun, took the road, and was gonetwodays, but didn't find the Count. He must have gone back to his estates in Italy.

of indifference as that.")

"Under this broiling sun, too! Really Ishall never be able to thank you enough—"

"There is nothing to thank me for at all, sir. I am used to the sun."

Cutting him short without a smile, without the relaxation of a muscle of her face, then preparing to turn away.

"I—I suppose I am at no great distance from the sea here!" he begins desperately, not reflecting upon the wisdom of his question, wanting only one look from the haze! eyes that, as yet, have so studiously refused to encounter his!

"Well, no. In an island the size of Jersey, you can hardly get very far distant from the sea."

Cruelly laconic is Mrs. Chester's answer, yet

you can hardly get very far distant from the sea."

Cruelly laconic is Mrs. Chester's answer, yet do her footsteps linger.

How strong the pulses of the justy year are heating! They stir the earth as with a new creation; they make themselves felt, even in her own frozen heart. How the cuckoo murmurs, how the thrushes call aloud for joy!

Just for a moment Daphne realizes, as she has not done these three years past, that June means love: just for a moment acknowledges that to speak to a man younger than the parish rector, more cultivated than a peasant farmer, is not absolutely and finally disagreeable.

Sir John Severne is quick to follow up whatever infinitesimally small progress he may have made.

"As far as my present experience goes, the Jersey lanes seem constructed on the fundamental principle of leading back unwary strangers to the point from which they start. The Hampton Court maze on a little larger scale. Now, this path we are on—is there the slightest chance of its landing me anywhere if I follow it with persistence! I want to take a sketch at high water of Quernec Bay," he goes on, and, by this time. Daphne's eyes are shyly giving him back glance for glance.

"A sketch of Quernec into which I can bring the coast of France, and perhaps get one of these old Martello towers for a foreground. You could direct me, I am sure, to such a spot?"

these old Martello towers for a foreground. You could direct me, I am sure, to such a spot?

The question touches her at a vulnerable point. On the lowliest plane, with the keenest sense of her shortcomings, Daphne is, herself, an artist—derives the nearest approach to self-forgetfulness her life knows in watching Nature's shapes and hues, and reproducing them in unnaturally soft minutely-stippled water-color drawings.

Her only teacher has been her Aunt Theodors; and the Miss Vansittart's art-notions date from their school days. A period when young women were wont, like Hood's Miss Priscilla, to rough cast with shell-work, cost with red and black seals, encruts with blue alum, stick over with colored wafers, or festoon with little rice-paper roses; and when woolly pencil drawings, executed on perforated cardboard, held but a subordinate rank among these sister arts.

And still, by some native instinct, Daphne feels, as acutuly as though she had studied under a pre-Raphaelite master at South Kensington, what a picture should be! How like the sharp outlines, the vivid colors she sees in woods and lanes, how unlike the hazy counterfeits with which she and Miss Theodora laboriously adorn the walls of Fief-de-la-Rene. She is too dissevered from the world and the world's opinions for the handle to a mame to affect her. Sir John Severne might be fifty times Sir John, and his title yield him no preference in hermind over any plain esquire. The thought that he is an artist does give him a passport, for five minutes at least, to her favor.

"If you keep to this path for acouple of fields

passors, or favor. "If you keep to this path for acouple of fields nore, it will bring you out by the Petite Cucil-cite. After that, you know Maitre Hamon's

don't lee But de la Rue that runs alongelde iderais!"

John Severne is forced again to display the lest ignorance.

Vell, of course, if you know nothing, even the But de la Rue, nor Marais, you had best turn the high-road. Follow it straight when you leave the fields, and a quarter of an a walking will bring you to Fiet-de-la & A big granite house, "she adds," desout for the roses, with a sun-dial in front, broken archiway.—and sea, and waste, and of half-dried sea-weed closing it on every

"Fiet-de-la-Reine is your home?" suggests young Severne at hazard.

"My home. Well, just to the right on the waste land stands a Martello tower, and from the foot of this tower looking across Queruec Bay towards France you will get the view you want. You may pass through the garden of Fief-de-la-Reine if you choose. There will be no one to interfere with you."

And with a grave little reverence, with just sufficient of a smile, too, to show young Severne what her face might be under other circumstances, Mrs. Chaster walks on, pricked in conscience, somewhat, as to her own lax conduct, yet with her pulse set a-beating not unpleasantly, with the ghost of a hope at her heart that the sketch will not be finished, the artist vanished forever from the narrow horizon of her life, before her return.

"Ella sen yas sentendost landere!"

"Ella sen 'va sentendosi laudare!"
Severue watches her, with a feeling several degrees higher than passing admiration, until the shadows, already lengthening, of the nightest orchard screen the lithe young figure from his sight. Then he resumes his path lights a fresh cigar, after a time draws forth his letter (a letter from his sweetheart; Daphne's intuitions were at fault), and with a careless hand tears across the elaborately twined blue and gold initials that adorn the envelope.

"My dear Sir John."

Strolling on amidst the knee-deep corn, he smokes and reads, alternately,—reads with scarce livelier interest than a man might feel over the leading article, out of session, of a daily paper.

"Mrs. Hardcastle hopes you received our letters and their inclosures safely before leaving Paris. We forwarded you a most exhaustive analysis of Prof. Drysdale's last great work on the 'All-Sufficiency of Matter.' Please let us know how far you are prepared to go along with the Professor in his opinions. We have been to all this season's lectures at Burlington House, and to most of the Albermarie Street, Wednesdays and Pridays. I believe the Royal Society will have a Paleontological course next month. Need I say that I shall feel an additional interest, if that be possible, in paleontology, should we be accompanied to them by you!

"Frantein Schnappertrusts you will pay attention to the porphyretic rocks of the Channel Islands, and especially remark whatever mixture of epitote you may see amongst the veins of calc-spar and rock-crystal. Perhaps you would not mind making a note or two, for my sisters, if you came across any beds of syenific gness?

"By an odd chance, it seems that we are likely to meet first in Jersey, not London. Lady Lydia Jorningham has invited me for a fortinight's tour in their yacht, the Liberta, and I believe the Channel Islands are to be our destination. But please do not let this alter your plans is any say. Lady Lydia and Mr. Jorningham, are both so changeable that, likelier than not, we may star

youth when the shadows he underfoot,—has only east off so much of the boy as was not worth the keeping! Somebody has fixed that he is to become Miss Hardcastle's husband in August. The Royal Society will give a paleontological course of lectures to which he shall listen with his betrothed in July. But to-day—this hour that he is living and enjoying in June.

What sane man would trouble himself about the future, when only to breathe the warm, elastic air is a kind of physical pleasure, only to look up into the dense blue desert of air a cream! Miss Hardcastle's letter may be cold as science,—cold as Miss Hardcastle herself. The face that smiled on him not ten minutes ago (and that he aiready plans to see again), was soft as summer, warm as sunshine. Not a very safe bhilosophy, perhaps; but care for personal safety in these matters is the one virtue which, at five-and-twenty, a man can best afford to do without.

Flef-de-la-Reine is not difficult of identification.

"A big granite house, desolate but for the roses, and with sea, and waste, and heaps of half-dried sea-weed closing it in on every side."

The description would be adequate, even were "Fief-de-la-Reine" not cut in quaint moss-crusted letters above the entrance of the outer court. Severne lingers a little—do not the surroundings of a fair and unknown woman always exercise a certain influence upon a man's imagination! Then, passing, as Daphne bade him, through the front flower-garden, he makes his way amidst outspread fishing nets and beds of drying vraie to the solitary Martello tower which crowns the summit of the waste.

Everywere around him is silence,—silence rendered articulate rather than broken by the channel's moan, the monotonous soughing of the wind through the parched grasses and sea thisties that constitute the herbage of the sand hills. He looks down upon the many-colored borders of Fief-de-la-Reine, upon the patriarchal fig-tree (beneath whose shade a pink-ribboned Theodora Vansittart still dances in dreams to the tunes, amidst the compliments of forty years ago). He looks at the expanse of tide, by this time flooding every creek and in-let of Quernec Bay. A few black points of rock, points that in another half hour will be under water, dot its surface. If he had only his fowling-plece with him, thinks severne, taking out his pipe and tobacco-pouch in readiness for a smoke beneath the cool shade of the Tower, if he nad only his gan at hand he could bring down easily enough youder white sea-bird—jnst recognizable by its changes of position as a living creature—upon one of the more distant rocks.

A monster sea-bird, it must be, when one comes to watch it attentively; filtring hither and thither, too, with a quick, irregular movement that Sir John Severne's eye, well-trained in matters of sport, fails to recognize. He takes out a small traveler's telescope from bis pocket, adjusts it, looks again—and, with a suppressed cry, springs upon his feet.

The distant, quick-moving object is—no seabird, but a

the child's figure with distinctness by only wading to his knees; after this he has to pass through a succession of narrow channels breast deep, and then—abruptly discovers that he is out of his depth.

If Daphne, away amidst the tranquil fields, could watch her child's slender chances of salvation! If she could watch how slowly the swimmer makes head against the tide, how impotent seems his strength among the shoals and currents by which he is beset; while still the speck of rock on which Paul stands becomes instantly less visible above the waste of cruel waters that threaten to engulf him!

[To be continued next Saturday.]

CURRENT GOSSIP.

There's a vacant spot within my breast:
I know not whence it came—
Cannot describe its nameless ways,
Nor call it by its name. A certain void pervades my heart, A feeling undefined,

That tells the story of a loss And of a gain combined-A sort of Heav'n-descended joy Entwined with sorrow deep, So I am half inclined to smile,

Yet half inclined to weep. But ah! the truth comes to my mind, As comes the dawn of day; I guess a certain witching Miss

guess a certain with the Enticed my heart away.

L. A. Oszonne.

HAWKEYE DOTS.

Burlington Howkeye.

The tramps complain that the women of Iowa lon't know how to make blackberry pies as well as they used to. A West-Hill man named Rodolph Khanew was arrested last night for slapping his wife. We suppose he thought a man had a right to

paddle his own Khanew. A man went to a theatre in Chicago the other night. He doesn't remember what the name of the play was on the bills, but all that he could hear was "Fans? ten cents; fans? ten cents." The Sultan is unconsciously teaching the lit-tle Sultans the following nursery jingle:

Too Dan U R.
Too Dan U B,
I C U R
Too Dan (much) for me.

Many a sweet girl, with tender, loving eyes has wept away the moments of love's young dream, while the young man who was to tell her all about it is pleading with the livery-stable man, trying to hire four dollars' worth of horse and buggy for a dollar and a half. When Gen. Grant sailed away from Ostend,

Britannia wiped her eye, and, remembering her Telemaque, fancied herself Caiypso, who ne retemaque, fancied herself Caippso, who ne pouvait se consoler du depart d' Ulysse.—Globe-Democrat. O yes, but when the late Rev. Lemuel Strabosh sailed from Honolulu for Pwitatokai, the Sandwichers, remembering their Poikoh ametopeku, fancied themselves Blakarapakemoite, who kokere nock pong de yackerack sag nechesmatu perikadipredykel. This is a well-attested fact.

Midnight on North Hill. The declining moon gleams from the starry heavens like the smile on the face of a jack-o'-lantern. A young man leans against the end of the vine-embowered porch beneath the window of his dear, and sings. "O for a touch of that soft, white hand on my fever-throbbing brow." And then her father, emitting himself stealthily from the front door, shook up and touched the young man just below the tournure with a No. 9 boot, and the moon went down in a sea of blood, and the pall of darkness blotted out the stars.

PROFITS OF LITERATURE.

Printers Circular.

Longfellow is independent in circumstances—
probably worth \$100,000 to \$200,000; but the greatest part of it has come to him through his

back possession of a love-letter with such an air | "Fief-de-la-Reine is your home?" suggests | youth when the shadows lie underfoot,—has | For some distance from the shore the water is | wife, long since deceased, who was rich in her | hatch, were awakened by smoke. At the same | the men in regard to the cheapness with which Emerson has not made from his remarkable little volumes over \$20,000. He has gained

Emerson has not made from his remarkable little volumes over \$30,000. He has gained nearly as much more by lecturing; and yet, by excellent management, which one might not expect from the high idealist, and by a serene philosophy of a practical sort, he continues to live on his small property.

Bryant is often cited as an instance of a rich author. He is rich, but not by authorship. All the money he has directly carned by his pen, outside of his journal, would not exceed, in all probability, \$25,000, notwithstanding his estate is estimated at \$500,000.

Hawthorne was poor to his dying day, and might have suffered but for his appointment to the Consulship at Liverpool by his friend, President Pierce.

Lowell is independent in circumstances—no thanks to his fine poetry and essays, however. Whittier, like most thrifty New-Englanders, owns his own house, and beneath its humble roof, it is said, he has sometimes subsisted—he is a bachelor, you know—on \$500 a year.

Holmes is well off by the practice of the medical profession, by marriage, and inheritance, albeit not by poems, lectures, novels, nor "Autocrats of the Breakfast-Table." All that he has written has not brought him \$25,000.

J. G. Holland is frequently named as an author who has amassed wealth. His books have sold as largely as those of any American writer, and whatever may be thought of his ability he still has a vast constituency. He is not at all rich in the New York sense; he may be worth \$200,000, but most of this he got by his partnership in the Springfield Republican.

George William Curtis is dependent on his salary from the Harpers; so is Mr. William D. Howells dependent upon his editorship of the Attantic; Bret Harte, T. B. Aldrich, James Parton, J. T. Trowbridge, R. H. Stoddard, T. W. Higginson, mainly on fugitive writing.

A FISH-STORY.

St. Louis, July 14.—To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat: On my return to St. Louis from Quincy, Ill., where I have been attending to some business, I hasten to inform you of a pe-culiar natural curiosity that is now at Quincy, and which will shortly be exhibited in this city. culiar natural curiosity that is now at Quincy, and which will shortly be exhibited in this city. Yesterday morning a party of five gentlemen started upon a fishing excursion from Quincy, up the river to a bridge which crosses the Mississippi about one mile north of that city. One of the party, on his first cast brought to the surface a peculiar fish, which I will endeavor to describe, and which must attract the attention of naturalists in this and every other country. It weighs eighty-two pounds, has a well-developed human liead; has a good head of straight, black hair, and its general features would indicate a considerable amount of intelligence. After great difficulty we succeeded in landing it into the boat without miury, and brought it by the Missouri House, on Main street, where it was seen by a great number of the citizens, who can vouch for the truth of my statement. But, one of the most wonderful things of all, a Portuguese gentleman happened to be passing at the time, and heard it uttering some sounds which attracted his attention, and he was completely astonished when he found the fish was able to converse in the vernacular of his childhood, and by his interpretation we were enabled to learn something of his family history and genealogy, which has been handed down to him by tradition. Some 500 years ago a Portuguese salior, who had been brought up in the business of coral and pearl fishing, got overboard in a storm on the Pacific, made the acquaintance of a mermaid whom he met in the Atlantic, and established a colony on a coral record in the coast of Florida, and this strange creature traces his origin back to that extraordinary union.

RATS SET A STEAMSHIP ON FIRE.

Sun Francisco Chronicia.

The Pacific Mail steamship Granada arrived yesterday from Panama. A rumor was circulated yesterday that the Granada was a few days ago set on fire by one of the Chinese crew, but a Chronicia reporter, after a thorough investigation, found the report to be ungrounded. There was a fire, however. At 3:15 a. m. on Monday last, while the ship was beating against a heavy wind and running sea about forty miles off Point Concepcion, some Chinese sailors, who were asleep in their hammocks over the forward

hatch, were awakened by smoke. At the same time the watch on deck discovered dense smoke issuing from the batch. An agile Mongol ran abatt and informed First Officer Hart that the ship was on fire. Simultaneously the boatswain, also a Mongol, violently rung the fire-bell. First Officer Hart is afraid of fire. He has been burned out several times, and was on the Japan when that steamer was burned off the Chinese coast about two years ago. He has for years made it his habit to have the hose placed on the deck every night at 8 o'clock. Rushing forward he found that the ship was indeed on fire. The Captain was instantly notified, and Hart, seizing an ax, chopped a hole in the hatch and called for a small-sized volunteer. A Chinaman, stark naked, sprang forward, and Hart ordered him to take the hose and go below and extinguish the fire. The almond-eyed tar bound a wet towel over his face and obeyed with alacrity, and Hart, who is a large man, enlarged the aperture and followed. Seven Chinamen went down after him like monkeys, and the pumps were manned. The engine was stopped, and, ceasing its task of driving wheels, commenced forcing water. By this time the passengers, alarmed by the unwonted tumult and the clanging fire-bell, were huddled, half-naked, on the deck in a panie. The women shricked and the sterner sex felt decidedly shaky. The exploring squad below decks groped their way through the suffocating smoke to the store-room in the forehold, where they found the fire. The pumps were already working, and in three and a half minutes after the alarm water was playing on the finmes, and in three and a half minutes more the blaze was extinguished. The origin of the fire was certainly very curious. In the store-room was a barrel of matches in paper boxes. Rats are remarkably fond of phosphorus. This outre taste cansed the fire. It was found that rats had gnawed their way through the wals of the store-room and into the matches, and in their end a half minutes must be lucifers the attrition of their teeth ignuted them

London Globe.

The "gentle Hindoo" and "mild Mohammedan" have, it seems, invented between them a perfectly novel sort of gambling. In one quarter of the interesting City of Ajmer there is a house occupied by some soothsayers who are credited by the public with the faculty of fore-seeing changes of weather. They are represented to be remarkably accurate in their predictions, owing to long practice in their predictions, owing to long practice in their profession. Outside the residence of these worthy seers a crowd of natives assemble every day for the purpose of betting on the chance of a down-pour. After the "straight tip" has been purchased from one of the prophets, the buver commences bellowing, after the manner of "list men" on Englishrace courses, that he will take or lay certain odds about the fall of rain within a given time. The ordinary quotations are sixteen to one against heavy rain coming down within twenty-four hours, eight to one against a light shower happening, and longer odds in both cases as the time is reduced. When the weather happens to be exceptionally variable, the whole street becomes blocked by an excited throng of gamblers, and the prophets do a smart business in "straight tips." It appears that the seers themselves very often join in the amusement and back their respective opinions with the greatest pluck. As the hour approaches for the majority of the bets to be decided, the more nervous gamblers are heard offering their chances of winning at a heavy discount. This allows the the weather prophets an opportunity of "hedging" at considerable advantage, and it frequently happens that the book of an old seer will show a certainty of gain, whether riin falls or not.

WHERE AND HOW CHEAP CIGARS The "gentle Hindoo" and "mild Mohamme

WHERE AND HOW CHEAP CIGARS
ARE MADE.
Nee Fork Tribune.

The room was low and long, with four windows on the north side. Near one of these windows sat a woman about 40 years old, bunching cigars from a pile of strippings close by. At another window were two men finishing the cigars, and in the further part of the room were two beds and a table with dishes on it. While the pretended dealer was talking with one of

Play
Neath the boughs of the darling old tree.
CHICAGO, July 19.
MRS. O. S. MATTESON.

"ALL BUSTED TO DEATH."

"What's the row, boy?" calmly inquired the

officer.
"Man busted all to death down here!"
"Shoo!"
"Shoo!"
"A drank two glasses of sod

us as could,—and waters (not bine) the wind rushed at always does when cling to our hats a that was no great perienced perched where our dust-co-drink in the free, I customary nectar. dered among the stretched pitifully about in nurse's wild breeze t wild breeze that Dy. There we dren, nurses, that day. We bert what vitality they sleamed around the chorus of voices for song rippling on harmony. That was largards missed. Gibbs has our sinc. Those out of their views to be mic, whose letters address Mrs. Halrooms as above, o UNE office. It has been suggition that if we a surplus fund, it founding of some stand as a memor

I am naturali strangers. It was that I approached fice on the after ment's best attorn

len occur at the case of the moisture can give sufficient moisture tion to take place in the matter than to take place in the matter thrown up, from the fat are thrown up, from the and sometimes even flames, and sometimes even flames, and sometimes even flames, as are rising, others sink and rapagam in altered shapes, not seems to boil. This aptil the end of the rainy seasy, till the whole district is which then come down in teau, and which puts an end to the end of both rainy seasy, tend of both rainy seasy tend of the the coded countries from the flooded countries flooded countrie

y a special meeting of the Natural Science. the Zoological Society of y of another mammoth in Bayle advanced the theory

layas.

cly given, in the Janesville cent suicide of a dog, the cent suicide of a dog, the cothe river and holding its until life was extinct. In mstance, a similar instance and Stream, where a dog ape physical agony, having broken, and suffering broken,

ray, from Wadi Halfa to progressing. The first sec-alia to Sigyaya, in Wadi ened to traffic; and some k upon the second section, a. A bridge is to be built bye. The railway belongs t Soudan, and when com-great influence on the de-rice.

ROOF-TREE.

its softly-sighing leaves, hispering vines, we could now and then see vy entwined.
it swayed to and fro,
ofm in its gice;
d a place dear to my heart
is ivy-grown tree.

nd the ivy, and the mossto its side.

vermore see; ire there other children at be darling old tree.
MRS. O. S. MATTESON.

the cheapness with which bufacture cigars, the door little girl entered with a ser arm, the contents of a burrel near the door. I confere mentioned. The man was very loquacious, and ald purchase cigars for and He said that the of Western tobacco, ometimes of a "much flustrate this istate the contents of the barger land contributed. It mass of what might be from the streets, and I brown paper, cabbage as an eigars. The mans customer into another estairway, where there displace, and a plank on the gleanings from the separated to dry. He ends of stumps were cut anrolled; how dried cabatobacco stems and suconverted into "very fine is explanations by extolonas bean, valerian, and extracts. The reporter led make some arrange-few days, and then withesearches in cigar manuformans.

orday morning a boy ran ling on Monroe avenue, ited voice:

n here—hurry up!"

"" calmly inquired the ath down here!" o glasses of soda-water

reglasses of soda-water er! I stood right there sion." ck and see if you were officer. "If there's a own. See if the Coroner rare around." id after being absent returned at a slouchy

le mixed. The fellow soda, but 'em away as a didn't have any money dia busted him up, but fild it. He hauled off, a shut his jaws, and he nemory of '78. He just there, and he's roll-ticking out his tongue a made at least nine ince. You'd better go

NOBLEMAN.
Mandard.
he other day, and conetter half of a farmer
Count, who was travy in this humble way
he might win and
he the revenue of his
He begged that she
he, as it might interfere
being loved for himI not to say a word
Count to stop with l not to say a word.
Count to stop with
a the best bed in the
the beefsteak at the
was quite a revelation
to table habits of the
discovery she made
a greater eye-opener.
In the small hours,
y as cherished souvethe bed-linen, the
old horse-pistol, and
lirty, scrawling, misbe must away, as his
true heart of which
I not let him rest unfarmer loaded his
alwas gone two days,
He must have gous

THE HOME.

THE LETTER-BOX. tters have been received at this office for the wing Home contributors. Will not their

A MEDLEY. Omy! s Convention! now won't it be nice To see the "Home" writers throw off their dis guise, And hold a grand council, which, should it con vene, Will be full of surprises for many, I ween? Perhaps "Busy Bee," who has gained such re-

nown
By those famous receipts, is but plain Mrs. Brown,
Though all must agree she is wondrously able
To write on all things which periain to the table—
Not omitting to mention, since now I've began, What she highly commends as an excellent plan For the comfort of husbands who do not aspire To rise in the morning and kindle the fire.

Now hear "Busy Bee"-for I quote from her let-If he does not feel like it, I think you had better Just let him be quiet, and do not disturb him Till breakfast is ready—then go up and serve him Ere esting yourself; or perhaps his digestion Will be injured somewhat, if, debating the ques-

You choose to neglect him:
Who has he but you to care for and protect him? I showed this to Robert, whom lately I married. And asked his opinion; but he quietly parried The question, and said that he thought I was jok-

ing,
Or I never could be so extremely provoking;
And he would much rather That I would not mention The subject again, but would give my attention To something which lately appeared in the

"Home;"
And that brings me back to the theme of my

There are those I would thank, did I know what to

For their words which have soothed me, and helped me to bear
With patience the trials of life and its care;
But, should I begin it,

I know that a week
Would hardly suffice
For the thanks I could speak; Though Robert, the wretch, is so mean as to say That I do but throw precious moments away, Which could be spent better

Saying what I thought about holding a meeting Towelcome "Home" writers with kindlest greeting, Ere winter shall come.

Rob was at one time a great woman-despiser, And said she would prove but a poor organizer, Though I think I can prove I've reorganized him, And I did it, he swears, with a great deal of vim. Now, Robert, he knows just as well as I do

That I must remain ever incognite,
In spite of conventions which could but betray me,
Or cause one in anger to rise up and slay me
For writing this medley and murdering rhyme,
Though I hope, if I live, to do better next time.

See SATURDAY. JULY 91, 1877—TWELVE PAGES.

***Company of the Company of the Compa

And the plant was a series of the plant of t

Contract and direct them dent in each wall below. The process of the property of the process of

signed it to the waste-basket, thereby saving you that trouble. But I really feel that I ought to give a little for the much I have received.

With regard to the proposed meeting in Chicago, I'm with you heart and soul, as I shall endeavor to be in body. As suggestions are in order, I move that at the preliminary meeting a committee be appointed to gather all the recipes, directions for making fancy articles, and really useful letters, which have been printed in The Home, and have them published in book form. Would it not pay the expense and leave a nice margin for St. Luke's; I have no definite idea of the cost, but it really seems to me that all who read The Home would gladly purchase a copy.

A masquerade, I think, would not be practicable nor agreeable. To thoroughly enjoy a bal masque, all must be inlimately acquainted. Let's have the fancy tables by all means, when the aircastles, card-receivers, pressed ferms, and the many other articles talked of in The Home circle (not forgetting that mythical floater) can be seen, admired, and purchased, by those who have more money than time. The lineary least I will leave to those older and perhaps wiser than I.

Cactus, I will give you my formula for oyster fry: Procurs select oysters, lift them from the liquor and dry on a towel, beat two eggs light, as for cake, roll some crackers fine, and sift through a four-sieve, put as much fat in a kettle as you would to fry doughnuts, roll the oysters first in the egge, then in the cracker-flone, then drop them in the boiling fat. As soon as they are a nice brown, lift them out, place on a hot platter, sait and pepper, and serve immediately, and, my word for it, you will have an ince fried oysters as you can get at the restaurants.

Will some one tell us where we can obtain the Florida moss? Will "Mrs. P." Marquette, Mich., inquire for letter with this address at her Post-Office. I shall send postage for moss, etc.

I have many other things to say, but, fearing my letter is aready too long, I will will till I come again.

lady gave me directions for window ornaments, and, as the ladies of The Home are calling for one. I will give it to you. I think it is very fine. Take two panes of glass; cover one pane with thin swiss muslin; lay your muslin on the table,—the pane of glass on it; draw the edges of the muslin over, and secure it by drawing statches from side to side, seeing that the threads of muslin ran straight. Arrange ferns, prasses, and autumn-leaves in any design you wish,—a wreath, cross, or bouquet,—with the under side of the leaf on the muslin. After they are arranged, confine them by just a touch of mucliare to the under side of the leaf, carefully moisten the edge of the muslin with the mucliage, and let it dry on the glass; lay the second pane of glass on, and bind the two panes together with mucliage on a strip of strong muslin. Now trim off the edges of the Swiss, and cover the binding with ribbon. To form a loop for hamfing, paste a binding of tape along the upper edges, leaving a two-inch loop free in the centre, afterwards to be pulled through a slit in the final bunding. When this is hungin the window, the light passing through the rich autumnal colors is very fine. Perhaps you have not any autumn-leaves at this season of the year; if so, I will tell you how to make one with steel engravings. Have your glass perfectly clean and apply a coat of varnish, and when dry another coat very thin, and smoothy applied. When this has partially dried, or until a little sticks, apply the account of the content of the part of the coart very thin, and smoothy applied. When binding of tape along the upper edges, leaving a two-inch loop free in the centre, afterwards to be pulled through a slit in the final binding. When this is hung in the window, the light passing through the rich autumnal colors is very fine. Perhaps you have not any autumn-leaves at this season of the year; if so, I will tell you how to make one with steel engravings: Have your glass perfectly clean and apply a coat of varnish, and when dry another coat very thin, and smoothly applied. When this has partially dried, or until a little stetks, apply the engraving, which has been prepared as follows: Lay the engraving between the folds of a damp cloth until it is thoroughly moist (a little with the control of the most of the number whom we have consulted say they look for heal there are the steep of the reference to Fern Leaf. We have canvassed this place most thoroughly, and we now believe that no such letter emanated from here. Mean what we look for, and expect, and should be much disappointed without them. Two-thirds of the number whom we have consulted say they look for heal there are the redden of the reference to Fern Leaf. We have canvassed this place most thoroughly, and we now believe that no such letter emanated from here. Mean yourself all you will, Mrs. Vale, but don't you say sught against Fern Leaf. Her unswers are what we look for, and expect.

MARIE AND CURLANT CARRET.

To the Side of the Thomas and the control of the contr

one mothers make when they children to cat pies, cakes, puddiother things, sufficient to lay up and pains for the future. A child always a safe guide to follow wish to make an entire mea article that will keep you up it, while it cries and vomits, that its appetite was a mistaken

SKELETONIZING LEAVES.

bever seen any made, and I should like to make some through August. I would like to know how large a hoop it will require to make a cheese from sixteen or eighteen gallons of milk. That is the amount we have a day, and I suppose we would have to make one every day. Please send me directions in full through The Home, and oblige.

While I have been favored with so many recipes, I will try and pay back by sending my way of making apple pie. Have ready some nice crust, roll it out thin both top and bottom, and then take two large apples and pare them, then take a deep dish and put a spoonful of sugar and four spoonful of water and a little cinnamon in your dish, then take your apples and grate them up quick, and mix well with the above, and put in your crust and bake in a quick oven. The reason it must be done so is this: the apples will turn dark if they set any time after grating. Sweet apples can be used in this way, and there is no trouble in stewing, as I hear so many complain of. Ladies, try it, and see for yourselves. I am much obliged for Louise's ice-courselves. I have tried it and found it splendid. Thereas's hulled corn is very nice indeed. We have enjoyed it so much.

NO MASQUERADING.

NO MASQUERADING.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Gilman, July 17.—For several weeks past I have had very little time to devote to The Home, but since they have commenced talking about a convention, I feel it a duty and pleasure to say something. I am greatly in favor of it, and if it is well managed it can be made a pleasant and profitable meeting for us all, and I think we need have no fears on that score, with Mrs. Hale and Fern Leaf for leaders. I am decidedly opposed to masqueracing and dancing, or, as some one has already remarked, making it a more dress parade to show fine clothes.

guerating and the control of the con

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—I am what you will call an old bachelor, and I have a niece that wants me to write, but I don't suppose the editor will print it even to please her, though she is called the Belle of Springfield. Now I want to know the name of some of your Home folks, as you call them. I am single, and have not made a will yet. I want to know if Chat is a mah or a woman. I want to know if Fern-Leaf is married or only going to be, and if Deronda is her husband or only going to be. If Maud Lee is a young girl and full of mischief, and is she any relation to Madge Madcap. I want to know if you girls would advise me to use to be, and if Deronda is her husband or only going to be. If Mand Lee is a young girl and full of mischief, and is she any relation to Madge Madcap. I want to know if you girls would advise me to use tar water, for I am fearfully bald. I want to know when this Convention is coming off, for I intend to be there if my gont will permit. I want to know why some of you sign such horrid names. I want to know if sack-coats are going to be worn, and what is good for a felon. Please answer soon, for I can't stand many more such nights. My niece wants to know what will take off warts and bleach hair. Now don't do as Mrs. Vale advises, let all questions pass by unanswered. She wants an intellectual,—only fault-dnding. Since sitting here I have thought how bleased the life of an editor, to be able to read the letters of so many nice girls. Bleased are the poor, for they don't have to cook big dinners and then to eat them. Bleased are the sailors, for they don't have to have cat serenades. Bleased are the orphans, for they can't have their parents tell them they can't wear their good clothes, Bleased are the grocers, now that berries are zone, for the boys can't steal them, and if you will print this every one will say, bleased is Springfield for having

AN OLD BACHELOR UNCLE.

. SEASONABLE DESSERTS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna,
Rockronn, July 18.—I have been greatly intersted in The Home, and my wants must be my
pology for seeking admission to The Home circle.
ern Leaf, how I should like to see you and your dowers. Can you spare a leaf of hoya carnosa for one? Sky-Blue Cardinal, will you please send me pattern of cross and crown? Wall-Flower, will you see kind enough to send me pattern of anchor and chain? Lily of the Valley, please send me pattern of dove, also cupid with bow and arrows? In return I can send pattern of lambrequin, corser-bracket, or slips in the failef several varieties of begonia, heliotrope, English ivy, pips of lily of the valley, and many other things.

Perhaps some one would like my recipe for snow pudding. Pour one pint boiling water on one-half box of gelatine; add the juice of one lemon-and two cups sugar. When nearly cold, strain; add the whites of three eggs, beaten to a froth, beat the whole well together, put in mold, and set on the ice. Take the yolks of the three eggs, one pint milk, ene large spoon sugar, one teaspoonful cornstanch, flavor, and make boiled custard. It should be prepared in the morning, and put on ice. It looks nicely served in ancers, nouring the cnsbearch, havor, and make boiled custard. It should be prepared in the morning, and put on see. It looks nicely served in saucers, pouring the custard around a portion of the snow. Chocolate pudding: Let one pint of milk come to the bolling point, add one-half cup sugar, one section of grated chocolate, one heaping tablespoonful of corn-starch, boil till thickened, pour in mold, and put on ice. It is very nice served with sugar and cream, flavored with vanilla. Anything directed to Pansy No. 2, Rockford, Ill., Box 775, will reach me.

READY TO HELP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CEICASO, July 20.—I do not feel at all dispose CERCABO, July 20.—I do not feel at all disposed to be left like the "last rose of summer," while all the rest are having such a good time, so please give me the Open Sesame to The Home. I do not know but such a small light will be quenched when surrounded by so many stars of the first magnitude, but I conrole myself with the thought that all connot do great deeds. Now, I am ready and willing, as far as it lies in my power, to ald The home members in anything they undertake. I cannot advance any original ideas on the subject of what to have,—as I was not endowed at my birth with anything but an extra amount of original sin,—but, whenever it is decided, I will be on hand to "fill in." For instance, if they have a picnic, as has been proposed, I can praise what I do not eat, and furnish what no one can praise or eat. Is not that doing something? I am sure when we all get together I shall at once recognize a number in whom I have become very much interested.

Bryan's mast be a pattern family or they would

by once recognize a number in whom it would not recognize a number in which were much interested.

Bryan's must be a pattern family or they would get out of patience with the demands made upon her. It seems to me she must be kept too basy to have much time to gratify her own tastes. For the benefit of Mrs. H. B., I haver my recipe for passovers: One cup of milk, 1 egg, 1 of flour; beat the egg well, then add the flour with part of the milk. When thoroughly beaten add remainder of milk. Let the pans be heated before putting in. If this is not consigned to the waste I may come again sometime.

MAINE.

OUR CONVENTION.
To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Curcaso, July 20.—Reading the remarks of many of The Home sisters on the Convention questions reminded me that I could not properly callmyself a member of The Home, since I have never contributed ere this. I wish to thank many of the sisters for their pleasant, heipful letters. Fern Leaf has taught me to be more patient in hours of pain. Amie M. Hale, M.D., gave me useful hints in regard to beautifying my simple-home-life. Mande Lee, will you please write me how to make a photograph-frame or receiver of cigar-lighters' I will be grateful for the information, which you can send either through The Home or by mail; if the latter I will return postage.

Lady Louise, I am sure you will be successful in removing oils from your carpet if you try the following: Take common brown wrapping-paper; place a thickness on each side of the soiled place; then pass a hot iron over the paper on wrong side; renew the paper and the oil has entirely disappeared.

Lagree with Heart's-Ease in thinking that them

peared.

I agree with Heart's-Ease in thinking that there is no necessity for hurrying forward the Convention. Judging from letters written by several, Fern Leaf's presence cannot be spared, and this warm weather must be a severe tax on her feeble strength. If the entertainment, is literary I could give a recitation, and am willing to assist in any way to the extent of my strength and ability.

CURRANT CATSUP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., July 20.—Although a new comer, I have been an interested reader of The Home since its first appearance, and if this first offort of mine should find room in your columns, will come again. Rills Adams, this is my way for making currant entsup: Prepare julce of fruit as for jelly, equal parts of sugar and pilce, boil slightly, and skim, then add vinegar and spices to suit taste, being careful not to use too much, as it would be bitter. Let all come to a boil again, then bottle in airtight cans while hot. Katie Brown will do me a great favor by sending to my address the skirt-supporter pattern. I would also like to ask if curtains made from the unbleached muslin are used for bedrooms alone? Some one please answer. Is there any one who can tell me how to take grass stains out of wash goods, and greatly oblige Belle.

A SOCIABLE SOCIABLE.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Mr. PULASKI, Ill., July 18.—I am glad to hear of the preliminary meeting to talk over The Home Convention. Some one gave last week (I think it was Gretchen) some very good ideas about the meeting. Her plan was this: to have a literary entertainment the first evening, and on the second evening a fair or fancy bazar, the articles for asia

ple. I mean a sociable sociable, not a infortable gathering which no one could from the first please excuse me: for the furnish half-dozen of my supporters, good style, and some famy article, ustle or toilet-set, and for the sociable with the music if necessary. The after the spent very pleasantly and profitable mal social, and in making preparativening miertainments. informal social, and in making pressure informal social, and in making pressure the evening entertainments.

Fern-Leaf, have you received any pictures yet? That is such a queer idea for us to send our pictures; who first spoke of it? Mrs. Vale gives us a much-needed shaking-up this week. There is a trifle too much of school-girlism about some of the Home letters, and yet! I think she is a little severe. We cannot all be Harriet Martinenas, so we must be content to be—well I will be, yours truly, be content to be.

CANNED FRUIT, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

SANDY LAKE, Pa., July 14.—I too would like to enter The Home circle, if there is room left for one more. I have several times made the attempt, but my courage has always failed before I got through. more. I have several times must the state of through. But now, thinking I might be of some assistance to kary Gold. I have mustered up the courage to assint in cans, and have them soldered the same as oysters are (when put in cans), she will find they will keep. Have any of The Home readers ever canned oranges? And if so, with what success? Will Wall-Flower please be kind enough to send me pattern of anchor and chain? Also, Red, White and Blue, please send me pattern of cross and crown. Suburban, what must I do for you to have you send me a slip of your double white fuchala? I have quite a number of fancy articles, such as sofa pillows, tidies, mats, ottoman; also, patterns for corner, window, and wall brakets, to be made of wood and sawed with a fret saw. I will exchange, should any wish to do so. Aunt Betsey, have you received all the wintergreens you care for? If not I can send you as many as you want. Fern Leaf, I think your letter is splendid. I think Aunt Lucy's suggestion in regard to a meeting of The Home is a good one, with the addition of a table for the sale of fancy articles.

COCOA SHELLS.

COCOA SHELLS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—I noticed your request, Amateur, about cocoa shells, and, although I am not the writer to which you refet, still we use the shells and are very fond of the drink made from them. I buy them at a tea store for 8 cents a pound. I use three handfuls for a family of four. Place the shells in a teapot or coffeebot, and pour boiling water upon them. Let them boil at least twenty minutes, and you will have a drink quite equal, in my estimation, to that made from prepared chocolate.

Will Kenyon please send through the paper her cure for corns and bunions! I suffer considerably from corns, and have tried many remedies, but have thus far found nothing to effect a ware cure. I have been a constant reader of The Home department for many months, and feel the greatest interest on the subject of a convenion. I hope it it may be arranged to take place, and, as Aunt Belle remarks, think during our Exposition would be a convenient time for it to be held.

Zeida, I have seen grapes taken from the vine, and the stem where it was broken off dipped into melted red sealing-wax, the grapes then packed in cotton and placed in a large pasteboard box. They were in fine condition at Christmas time.

ENTER RETH.

ENTER BETH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Ill., July 19.— "There's always room

HAVANA, Ill., July 19.— 'There's always room for one more,' and, as I do not occupy as much room as Fat Boy, I hope there still remains room for one more private in the already well-filled ranks of The Home.

Sarah, as you seem to be still anxiously waiting and watching for Belle Beach's recipe for removing warts, and still watch in vain, I most humbly offer mine, hoping at the same time it will prove equally satisfactory. The a stilk threa: firmly around the wart, and in a few days it will entirely disappear. If it is large, it will require a longer time.

disappear. If it is large, it will require a longer time.

Mignon, you will greatly oblige me by sending pattern of cross and crown? Montie, will you please send pattern of Cupid and wall-pocket? Bryan, will you oblige me by sending shadow picture, which is said to be so fine? Adelaide, I should like the pattern of your card-receiver very much. Wall-Flower, will you favor me with pattern of anchor and chain? In return I will send patterns and descriptions of burnt match-receiver, match-case, air-castle, scratch-my-back, rug pattern, and fancy foot-stool and dard-receiver.

Those sending patterns or wishing either or all of those mentioned above, please address

BETH, BOX 169, HAVARA, Ill.

WINDOW-GARDENING.

last week that there will be no letters this week, except from those who can write something very learned. How selfish for any one to want 'The Home all their own way! It is to be hoped such letters as Mrs. Hale's are appreciated by every one, and I had supposed Fern Leaf's were always welcome, but it seems that she is not exempt from those sharp tongues. Now, my idea of The Home is, that it is for all who choose, to come, and say whatever they wish, provided it is said an a proper manner.

Aunt Barax, Box 183.

PAINFUL PEET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 16.—For the benefit of Lady Louisa, I will give my experience and remedy for that infliction. Three years ago I was a constant sufferer, having had my feet badly frosted stant sufferer, having had my feet badly frosted the previous winter. I tried many so-called cares without any benefit, and at leagth tried an experiment that proved completely successful. The suggestion was made by a friend to bathe my feet in a decoction of oak oark. Knowing that the leaf contains a much larger proportion of tannic acid than the bark, my mode of cure was in accordance with that fact, as follows: Take a five-gallon stone jar, fill with freshly-gathered oak leaves, and cover with water. Set on the back part of the dookstove, where it will be subject to a steady heat, but not brought to the boiling point. In four or five days the preparation will be ready for use. Let it be as hot as the feet can well bear, and let them soak for twenty to thirty minutes before bed-time. With four or five applications the cure was complete. Yours, etc.,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 19. —Will some of the kind contributors to our Home tell me if I can do anything to relieve chronic soreness in the chest and weakto relieve chronic soreness in the chest and weakness of the lungs,—(no cough). Would white pine, taken or inhaled, be beheficial, and how should it be prepared? Would the young pitchey cones be good to use? Also something for torpid and sore feeling in liver. Please except my sincere thanks for all the good things sent us, and especially for the advice on lungs. When the general health is quite good and the person in good fleshy condition, do you think the lungs can be affected sufficient to produce so much soreness and aching in cheet and side? May it not proceed from neuralgia and mascular rheumatism? Some may say consult a good doctor. I have many times, and feel nobetter and no wiser. My friends all say, "How well you look," when I never draw a breath free from soreness. So I get very little sympathy. But I think there may be some kind and wise one in "our sweet Home" for an afflicted sister to come to. Yours in good faith.

PACKING GRAPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Mr. Pleasant, Is., July 16.-I have been an interested reader of The Home for some time, and if space permits I would like to become one of its members. Elds, I think I can tell you how to pack members. Elda, I think I can tell you how to pack grapes so they will be fresh in the winter. Cut the clusters from vines, being careful not to bruise the grapes. Pick off all that are bruised, dip the end of the stem in sealing-wax, then wrap cach cluster in paper, pack them in boxes with papers between each layer, then close the box so no air can penetrate, and keep in a cool, dry room, and it will prove a success. Will Mrs. P. please send me some of the gray and coral moss she seeks of? S. M. H., will you please send me your ottoman and jewelry bost patterns? Santa Ross, will you send me your combcase patterns? It have fuchsias, ivy geraniums, and other kinds of plants, also various recipes for cakes, ice-cream, and puddings, also slipper-case pattern. If I have anything the members of The Home would like, I will gladly axchange with them.

L. FLIMST, P. O. BOX C. 2.

READY TO RECIPROCATE. Openia, July 13.-I wish to thank Wallflowe ODELL, July 13.—I wish to thank Wallflower through The Home for the slips she so kindly sent me. Some of them, I fear, are past recovery, but I am very much bleased with what remain. I have sent you a few slips, the best I could do at present. I have no pelargoniums, and do not know of but one in our town, the oak-leaf geranium. I have long wished for one myself, but have never succeeded in procuring one. Perhaps this fall I can get the other slips for you, if so I will most gladly send them to you.

MOLLIE, Lock Box 28.

PLEASE SEND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Havana, Ill., July 19.—I have become very much and have in The Home department, and have become the second of the Home department, and have been always for the Home department. interesced in The Home department, and heen upon the eve of knocking for admission some time, but, being a stranger, hesitated befentering. There are many subjects I should!

brought before Home members, and if some one more capable does not bring them up, I shall do so myself in my next.

That is an excellent idea of Cactus' in regard to pinning price on patterns. I sm going to ask for some, and if prices are attached shall like it better. Katle Brown, please send cross and crown and Chinese air-castle. Montle, I would like pattern of wall-pocket. And Jastly, but not least by any means, will Jennie please send directions for making tidles shd other fancy articles?

Friends who have elips of almost any flower will confer a great favor by sending them. Hoping the friends will not think me avaricious, I close with many good wishes for the prosperity of The Home.

Hope, Box 192. THE SONATA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKPORD, Ill., July 17, -I see from the last Rockpond, Ill., July 17.—I see from the last Home department that several of the members are in doubt as to whether any of their number can write a sonata for the contemplated convention. I remember seeing the name of Mrs. George Clinton Smith, of Springfield, Ill., among your correspondents some months ago. I knew her years ago, and remember that she commenced composing music at the age of 14 years, though have seen none of her work in publication until within the past year. Her compositions are highly spoken of, and I believe she is thoroughly competent to compose a sonata. Let me suggest to your committee that she be invited to do the work of getting up a sonata for your entertainment in September. Her song. "Woodland Warblings." was pronounced, at a recent concert, to be the best piece on the programme, although the number was made up of selections from the best authors. The songs "Joy" and "American Effie-Team Match" are also highly recommended by musical people. Hoping The Home will forgive a stranger for offering suggestions, I am very truly yours,

LET ME IN. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 20.—I have been an admirer of
The Home for a long time, but did not dare to ask permission to enter amongst such a brilliant array, of stars; but, desiring some information, I have at last summoned up courage. Katie Brown, will you please send me a supporter pattern? I am much in need of one. Vivienne, I would like the much in need of one. Vivienne, I would like the process of bleaching ferns, and some slips of plants of any of the dear friends, as I am passionately fond of flowers, no matter how humble, but my assortment is very limited, as they perished last winter, all but a cactus. If any one desires I will send them slips of that.

Rilla Adams, here is a good recipe for currant catsup: Four pounds of nice ripe currants, 1½ pounds of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon, 1 of salt, 1 of cloves, 1 of peopper, 1 pint of vinegar. Siew the currants and sugar together until quite thick, and then add the spices and vinegar.

Bottle for use.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LASALLE COUNTY, Ill., July 18.—In a late issue of The Home Mrs. Montague takes exception to our closing our communications with a recipe, so I will try to be original this time, and at the outset tell Rilla Adams how to make currant catsup after a recipe I have found to be good. Five pounds of carrants, three pounds of light brown sugar, one pint of good vinegar, two taolespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one of ground cloves; boil fast for one hour, when cool strain and bottie tight. Deronda, I wish I could feel as sure of your real name as you seem to be of mine. I have been a little curious on the subject ever since you entered The Home, and feel confident you are one of three. Can you not give me just the atom of a clew? Can any one tell me how to get rid of a hard-shelled, black bug which infests not only ciothes waiting for the washwoman, but alas, the meal-chest also? If there is anything I can sprinkle around, and so get try to be original this time, and at the outset tell Rilla washwoman, Dut alas, the measured, and so get here is anything I can sprinkle around, and so get rid of the nuisance, I wish some one would in-form Martha.

RECIPES ASKED AND OFFERED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONNOUTH, Ill., July 16.—Will The Home act as a New York omnibus, and make "room for one more"? May I come in? Will Montie please send more '? May I come in? Will Montie please send me pattern of Capid? and S. M. H., may I have jewel boat pattern? and Pansy could I have the pattern of slipper hair-pin holder? also, Sea Foain's shaving paper combination? Could some of the sisters give me the correct proportions for putting away cucumbers for pickles in alcohol and water? I will give an excellent recipe for every-day cocoanut cake. Those that try it will not be disappointed: Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, three tablespoons of cold water, one teaspoon of cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda. This makes three layers. Filling—Whites of two eggs (beaten to a froth), one-half pint of milk, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoon cornstarch, scalded together; add after scalding the eggs; last thicken with cocoanut.

ELEARENA, P. O. Box 774.

REMOVING STOPPERS. To the Editor of The Tribuse.

LEMONT, Ill., July 19.—Some one—I forget who—asked, some weeks ago, how to remove a glass stopper from a bottle. If she will hold a lighted match or the flame of a small candle under the neck of the bottle (I have always succeeded with a match, but with a large bottle the candle would probably be needed), she will, I think, find the topper loosened. The philosophy of this is, that probably be needed, she will, I think, and the stooper loosened. The philosophy of this is, that the heat causes the neck to swell, so that the stooper is loosened. Secret: The washing not only removes the blacking from your boots, but also the oil, thus making the leather dry, and causing it to crack. If, after washing the blacking off, and while the leather is still slightly damp, you give your boots a good rubbing with castor-oil you will find the leather much improved.

Wax.

PATTERNS OFFERED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIDNEY, Ia., July 16.—I have been a constant reader of The Home, and though I have heretoforekept silence, I propose at last to break it, and would kept silence, I propose at last id break it, and would in this way return thanks to Sky-Bue Cardinal for patterns received. I have patterns of fancy articles, such as letter-case, photograph-holders, match-safes, etc., that may differ from those already offered. Upon application they will be sent to the address of any one of the sisterhood. I would be much obliged to any one who would, through The Home or otherwise, furnish me a short list of songs known to be good and not very difficult. I would also ask, who will send to my address sand-castle pattern with directions for putting together?

PLANNEL CATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, July 18. - Will Red. White, and Blue please send her cross and crown, Sky-Blue Cardinal her card-receiver, Bryan the lambrequin pattern, Zoe the white dove, and, last of all, will K. send a floater pattern? In return I can send patterns for letter-receiver, photo-holder, watch-pocket, cuff or apron patterns, or a very pretty patpocket, cum or apron patterns, or a very pretty pat-tern of a cat. A pretty rig is made by taking a square of black cloth as large as you like it, cut a cat of red flannel and sew in the centre, taking small shirt buttons for the eyes, and make the nose and mouth with thread. Then cut four stars of circles of red, and place one in each corner. The edge of the rug can be finished by binding with the red. Merino, I made ginger-bread after your recipe. It was splendid.

FLIRTATIONS AND BRIMSTONE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Boone, Ia., July 19.—Allow me to enter The Home once more. If Twenty-six Summers will wash her shawl nicely and let it get nearly dry, set in a barrel with some are laid on the dish so as
to have it smoke well, then hang the shawl in and
cover the barrel very closely to retain the smoke, it
will be as white as at first in a few hours.

Eksuyze, don't fear being called old-maidish or
poky, for it will not hurt you, and certainly no
good will ever come of any firstation, either at
home or on the street. What to you seems perfectly harmless might prove the utter ruin of
another. Don't let your influence be thrown in
favor of filrting.

KATRINE.

EVANGELINE'S DILEMMA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

POSEY COUNTY, Ind., July 15.—I desire some advice from the matrons of The Home. My hus-band having abandoned me some nine months since by reason of my sisters, who were visiting at our house, and they meddling with our private at our house, and they meddling with our private affairs, and other causes which are of no interest to any one save ourselves, I am compelled to support myself and daughter by clerking in a hotel (day clerk). Now. do you call it any impropriety for me to go out riding with strangers, say once a day? I find that the exercise and the evening breezes do me good but people talk about it. If you think it is all right, I don't care what they say, especially as one of the "strangers" is an old school-mate of mine—the first public school I everattended. Yours in grief, EVANGELINE.

A PANACEA.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 18. -Lady Louise asks a remedy for the misery caused by her feet. Here is the grand panacea for all aching, swelling, or weariness of the feet. It is as effective as it is simple: Put half an ounce of alum in a teacup, and pour boiling water upon it. Let it stand for half or three-quarters of an bour, then pour off the liquid into tepid water, and therein soak your feet for ten or filteen minutes. Rub them dry, and rise and bless The Tribuxe and Kaye D. Q.

A SENSIBLE DISCUSSION WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LEE CENTRE, July 17.—Long have I been a "looker-on in Vienna," but now that the spirit moves me I must write. Mrs. Vale, permit me, in the name of a large share of The This units and the sense of the This This way. ers, to thank you for ''shaking-up" the writers in The Home. Amber, I should like to cross swords with you on ''slang," so ''please say some more." Miriam, my novel-reading sister, if you are fond of letter-writing send me your address, and let us have a nice, quiet chat. Dactyl, I should be pleased to hear from

you. And now, sisters, one word more and I have done. Can we not have some good, sensible discussions on the leading topics of the day, or a series of letters on Americans, their life manners, morals, etc., etc.? Something, some topic, that we can exchange ideas upon and all become enlightened and "brightened up."

CONSTANT, P.-O. BOX 127.

MUSICAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Oconomowoc, Wis., July 16.—As no one answered A Minor in last week's issue, I thought, perhaps, I could enlighten her a little as regards the minor scales. The first form of the minor the minor scales. The first form of the minor scales is called the harmonic form; the intervals between two and three, five and six, and seven and eight are minor seconds; the interval between six and seven is an extended second; all the rest are major seconds, both in ascending and descending. For example: In the key of A minor G is shared both in ascending and descending. The seconds are not the same in ascending and descending in the melodic form. But, as I take it you understand that form, I will not explain. All the scales can be played in both forms.

ALLEEN.

K.'S CURRANT CATSUP. To the Editor of The Tribune.
South Evanston, Ill., July 19.—Here is a good South Evanston, Ill., July 19.—Here is a good recipe for currant catsup: To five pounds of currants crashed fine add three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of ground cloves, cinnamon, allspice, and black pepper, one half spoon salt. Boil one hour, or until thick enough to keep well. By substituting chopped gooseberries for the currants an excellent catsup is made. I also use the same recipe for grapes.

If H. A. H. will try giving her baby clear hot water, I think she will find it will be relieved when attacked with colic. It cures my 2-months-old by almost instantly.

THE COMING HOME CONVENTION To the Editor of The Tribune.
Cuicaso, July 20.—A convention of the Homeites seems determined on: suggestions are in order.
A convention of Home members would doubtless contribute towards "a model home." Here you contribute towards "a model home." Here you have it: A home in all of its departments on public exhibition. It might be part of the Exposition, and would no doubt prove as attractive as the Woman's Department at the Centennial. Let all departments be fully represented, viz.: Parlors, kitchen, dining-room, bed-rooms, nursery, sick-room, laundry, etc., all furnished by Home members. Come, girls, be practical. HOMEBODY.

MY HORRID THROAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 20.—Jubilant's article on catarri just my idea exactly. I have been suffering fo some time with catarrh and some kind of throat all combined. I have, by dieting, got rid of the catarrh, but am still troubled with the throat all, though that is much better. I am continually expectorating a blue, starchy substance, which comes from my chest. I would like to know how to help the expectorating, as it seems to stick, and it would be a relief if I could get rid of it more easily. Will some one venture a reply! I am well otherwise, and gaining fiesh.

ADVANCEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 17.—If any of the ladies alled to press lilies of the valley for spatter work, failed to press lilies of the valley for spatter work, etc., do not fail to secure the drooping sprays of mignonette that are fall of seed cups; leave enough cups to hang like a spray of lilies, and carefully press them. Also, the seed cups of the Greek valerian (early blue-bell) closely resemble lilies of the valley. Pluck those that have dry stems and you can bleach them and arrange on white bonnet wire stems, and they will make a pretty addition to your bleached ferns and skeleton leaves. You can bleach dry twigs and tendrils, and some grasses, etc.

WILD ROSE.

RECIPES WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONNOUTH, Ill., July 17.—Although not a member of The Home, may I not come in long enough to ask a few questions? I am very anxious to in-quire of Vivienne if she will send me her recipe for bleaching ferms: also, will Jerusha oblige me by sending her recipe for the removal of moths from the face? I am very anxious to get the last-mentioned recipe. If Jerusha does not come to my relief, will not Jane G. S. do so? I will send my address and stamps if they will comply with my request. What is a floater?

TRANSIENT.

TRY THE FISH. To the Editor of The Tribune. HillsDale, Mich., July 17.—In reply to Ida S., would say that I will send her some plants in the fail of the same kinds I offered to Dactyl. Ida, is your address Northfield, Ill.? You do not mention what you wish in the fall. Would like lily of the valley in exchange. Cordella, if you have two or three small fish put in you cistern, they may cleanse the water. The impurity may be caused by angle-worms. Many thanks for recipes for cherry jelly.

GLOXINIA.

WOULD MAKE IT A LITERARY

CLUB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Will you listen while I tell you what I think would be nice for us to do? Let us organize a club, elect officers, who would select subjects weekly for us to write upon. It would be instructive and improving. Please let us cease for a while to give recipes for table delicacies. I have eaten so many ples, puddings, and pancakes, recommended by The Home, that I am a mere wreck of my former greatness. Let me hear from you all. INFORMATION GIVEN AND WANT-

ED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Lady Louise, to remove kerosene from your Brussels carpet, take one ounce of ammonia and dissolve it in one pint of cunce or ammonia and questive it in one pint or warm water, rub on the spots, and when dry your carpet will be clean as ever. If Bertha will send her address I will give her the pattern for a very pretty photograph-receiver. Can any one give me a recipe for making salt-ri'ing bread, and what will cure canker sores in the mouth? Address and oblige

BITTER SWEET, Tribune office.

DAPHNE ODORATA.

DAPHNE CODORATA.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

ODELL, July 18.—I wish to inquire through The
Home if a lady who signed her name Mary Gold has
received slips from H. A. K. I sent her a box
some time ago, but have not heard from them. I wished for a slip of your daphne odorata very much. Please send me a slip, and I will send to you again if you have not received the others. Rella, I sent to you also. Mrs. M. G. Moore, or Morse, I sent you a box more than a week ago, but I don't hear from any of them. I fear they are lost.

MOSS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAWTEY. Fla., July 12.—I would say to those LAWTEY. Fis., July 12.—I would say to those ladies that have written me, please pardon my seeming neglect in not answering their letters. Sickness in family, inefficient help, and, the excessively hot weather have all combined to prevent. Many thanks, Bryan, for pattern. Will send those ferns this week, also the moss. Will send moss to Aunt Betsy if she still desires it. I have cape jessamine, and if B. L. will tell how to prepare for sending, will send her. Mas. G.

SPATTER WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ABILENE, Kas., July 14. —I am anxious to have explicit directions for spatter-work given in The Home. Perhaps they have been given before we acquainted with THE TRIBUNE; if so, will not some one repeat? We have only six numbers, yet think them worth a year's subscription. Will some one tell us where to procure dried ferns and other material at reasonable cost for spatter-work, and if any one wishes any Kansas production, let them say so. I might find plenty of curiosities besides grasshoppers. Would Fern Leaf like a sensitive rose?

MAY DAY.

WHITNEY & HALL'S.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Pehadelphia, Pa., July 20.—Too late to mail.

I telegraph the following letter for Saturday's
Home department: Aunt Belle: Mine is the
Whitney & Hall hot-blast oil stove; cost. six dollars; extension top two dollars; oven three dollars
and a half; boiler, one dollar and a half; flat iron
heater, seventy-five cents. Is sold at 1123 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and at 23 LaSaile street,
Chicago.

Nus. A. A. Booth.

DULY THANKFUL. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 20. -I know Mrs. Parnela Part-CITICAGO, July 20.—I know Mrs. Parnela Partridge and Penelope think me ungrateful for not returning thanks for the information they gave me.
I did return thanks immediately, but for some reasom my note was not printed. My wife and I would
like to know how they both discovered that I belong to the feminine gender. My wife says, please
ask the ladies if they can tell her how to make an
ivory comb resume its original whiteness.

HONOR.

LAMBREQUIN PATTERN. To the Eddor of The Tribune.

Rock Island, Ill., July 18.—I have long been a faithful reader of The Home, and would like to become a member if their is room. Will S. M. H. please send me her jeweiry-box, K. her floater, and O. H. F. cupid and butterfly? In exchange I have a very pretty lambrequin pattern, also a number of tidy patterns on Java. I will send recipe of queen of puddings, if any desire it.

D. E. L.

ICE-CREAM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIRED, Ill., July 18.—I would like a good recipe for ice-cream, and for the proportions of salt and ice for freezing. Some weeks ago a lady seked for a recipe for lemon-pie, with two crusts. Mine is, one medium-sized lemon pared and sliced thin in a bottom crust, then add three heaping tobespoonfule of white sugar, with one of flour well mixed with the sugar, then seven spoonfule of cold water, stir slightly, and cover and bake quick. S. C. H.

LEMONS IN CONSUMPTION. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, July 20.—If the contributor who recommended the use of lemons as a cure for consumption will repeat the directions, and also state about how long it will be necessary to use this heroic remedy before an improvement may be expected, she or he, as the case may be, will greatly oblige

remanded.

Frank McTusky and Louis Weber were on trial for burglary.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The bankruptcy calendar.

JUDGE GARY—General business.

JUDGE HOOFIN—Motions.

JUDGE HOOFIN—General business.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case, Baboock vs. Appleby, at 8 s. m.

JUDGMENTS. CURRANT-JELLY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 20.—Will some contributor of
The Home send me a recipe for making currant-

PORK-PIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 19. - Will some of my country. women who read (as everybody should) your Homed epartment please give my Yankee wife a receipt for pork-pies, and oblige, AN ENGLISHMAN.

INFORMATION WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 18.—Will you be kind enough to inform me through THE TRIBUNB of, a good book on "Etiquette," and oblige A FAITHFUL READER.

THE COURTS.

-Record of Judgments and New Suits. Two judgments were rendered yesterday before Judge Blodgett in favor of the Government against crooked-whisky men. One was for \$47,480,71 damages and \$67,000 debt against John T. Corcoran, a distiller of this city. The other judgment was for \$25,876.49 damages and \$46,000 debt against Charles Cronkhite, a distiller at Au Sable, who was indicted before the last Grand Jury. Both judgments were taken by default, and a motion will probably be made soon to have them set aside. This will in due course of time give more employment for lawyers in going to Washington, and to newspapers in publishing the directions to the District At-We cannot serve Thee well through idle days, E'en though our hearts be filled with love and prayer: "Labor is worship"—we must do our share, And do it faithfully, to meet Thy praise. forney not to oppose the motions to open the judgment. Then they will be set aside, and all parties will be happy, and the dignity of the Leave all and follow Thee! Yea, all the sin. And all the paths which lead away from Thee; But from our labe we shall not be free Until our harvest-sheaves to Thee we bring. Government fully sustained.

Judge Biodgett is hearing the last case on his calendar. The following is the bankruptcy calendar, which will be called by him, probably Monday morning, or as soon as he gets through his present calendar: Those standing on denial of bankruptcy—3,417, Louis Roman; 3,560, Ham-lin & Hale; 3,576, G. W. L. Cooke; 3,632, Den-& Ingham; 3,323, Aaron Cohen. Those standing on objections to discharge—2,957, C. C. P. Holden; 3,458, Pierson D. Smith; 2,694, J. S. Wood; 3,346, Hartman & Graham; 3,871, M. & M. Fichtenberg: and 2,337, John H. Daniels. Judges Gary, Jameson, Rogers, and Williams

M. Fichtenberg: and 2,337, John H. Daniels.
Judges Gary, Jameson, Rogers, and Williams will be in court to-day for general business.
Judge Farwell will also hear motions at 6 a. m.
The Hildreth mandamus case came up before Judge Rogers yesterday morning, but was postponed to next Thursday, on account of the previous engagement of Judge Lawrence, one of the counsel, in another case.

The case of Charles J. Guiteau, the lawyer who was arrested for embezzlement of moneys he had collected for his clients, came up before Judge Gary yesterday morning on a petition for writ of habeas corpus. After nearing considerable evidence, the Judge remanded the prisoner to jail, saying he thought a jury ought to pass upon the question. Guifeau's eccentricities are somewhat well known, and he claims that he did not make any arrangement with E. C. Davison, his client who is prosecuting him, as to the percentage he should charre for his services, in making collections. In one case he charged \$40 for collecting \$60, which proved to be the straw that exhausted Davison's patience.

In the case of Thomas vs. The Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, Judge Drummond yesterday entered an order allowing Col. Ingersolf the sum of \$3,250 in full for his services as solicitor in the case on behalf of the bond-holders.

DIVORCES.

holders.

DIVORCES.

Marion E. Wirt filed a bill yesterday stating that in August, 1873, she married a bold soldier named Theodore J. Wirt, at Fort Clark, Tex., but he showed the white feather by deserting her in May, 1874. And she wants a divorce.

Mary L. Valentine also wants a divorce for a similar reason. Her husband's name is Alphonse D. Valentine. She also wants to be allowed to resume her maiden name of Mary Louise Mason.

The Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati comnenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Sparrow M. Nickerson to recover \$25,000 dam-

menced a suit in trespass yesterday against Sparrow M. Nickerson to recover \$25,000 damages.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

William C. Coe, of Elmwood, Peoria County, went into bankruptcy yesterday of his own accord. His preferred debts are \$7, and the unsecured \$7,243,09. His assets consist of stock of furniture, coffins, and undertaker's hardware, \$2,000; horse, wagon, and harness, \$78; desk and fixtures, \$77; open accounts, \$375; and policies of fire-insurance, \$1,000. The petition was referred to Register Johnson, at Peoria.

Floyd R. Crary, a druggist of Belvidere, Boone County, also went into voluntary bankruptcy. His preferred debts are \$60; secured, \$330; and unsecured, about \$5,000. His assets comprise a stock of drugs, cigars, etc., \$3,203, but mortgaged for \$2,330; horse and buggy, \$45; and open accounts, \$350. Reference to Register Coon, at Marengo.

The proceedings against Frederick Lueneburg were ordered to be dismissed at petitioner's costs.

A discharge was issued to Moses Bartlett.

In the matter of Ford, Howard & Fox, an order was made for the sale of the assets after three weeks' notice by publication.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of George A. Morehouse.

C. B. Samson was appointed Assignee of William F. Sherman.

The first dividend meeting in the case of James H. Morris was adjourned to Monday.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for J. & M. Bullard and C. W. Bullard, and for Hiram Brush & Co.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

DeWitt Campbell began a suit in replevin against H. M. Allen, to recover a note for 1,500 made by Root & Shepard, dated March 21, 1877, and payable to plaintiff's order.

John Plain brought suit for \$2,300 against Mathias Sons to recover \$5,000.

Granulated Sugar, per 1b.
A Sugar, per 1b.
White Ex. C Sugar, per 1b.
Raisins. New Layers, 6-1b box
Bird Seed, Hemp, Rape or Canary, per 1b
Starch, best white gloss, 6-1b boxes.
Starch, Kingsford's Silver Gloss, 6-1b box.
Mackerel. Fat Family, per kit.
Hams, Phillips' Sugar cared, weighing
over 15 lbs, per 1b.
Cheese, New York Dairy, per 1b.
Potatoes, per bushel.

John Flain brought suit for \$2,000 against Nic Kastler.
Charles Wyler commenced an action against Matthias Sons to recover \$5,000.
Simon Myers sued John McCormick and Morris Brown for \$1,000.
J. W. Lester & Co. sued Mary K. Barnes for \$1,000.

J. W. Lester & Co. sued Mary K. Barnes for \$1,000.

H. D. Moore commenced a suit for \$20,000 against B. V. Page and William Sprague.

Maria Wilheim et al. filed a distress warrant against George M. Huntoon to recover \$300 back rent of the following premises: Commencing at the southeast corper of the N. W. 46 of the N. E. 14 of Sec. 29, 42; 13, thence west 290 feet, thence north 30 rods to the public highway, thence east 290 feet, thence south 30 rods to the place of beginning.

Sarah C. D. Ross commenced a suit in trespass against Nathaniel and George Ross, laying damages at \$10,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Eliza Kennedy, letters were granted to Sophia Granger, under bo In the estate of Hannah Ingledew, letters were ssued to Lumley Ingledew, under bond for

s27,400.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the case of Dr. Sterl, charged with shooting Louis Petite, the jury failed to agree, and was discharged.

John Taylor pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

William Harmon pleaded guilty to larceny, and was found under age. Sentence was suspended upon his being used by the prosecution as a witness against George Harmon, indicted for

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the Royal Barine Powden, that to-day throughout the country it stands as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality sione has it gained so high a reputation and position the kitchens of the next Housekeepters in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and contextly to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, pudd nuslins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its contion are all healthy and nutritions. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will make themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

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VOLUM

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Positive Bar Depo

Furniture,

Curtain a

at prices no other tre determined to Having recently KITCHEN GOOI took, House-furn werything needs throughout at extr

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the same offense. The latter was found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

James Thompson pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

John Horn pleaded guilty to larceny, and sentence was suspended.

acquitted.

Thomas Artis and Edward Bishop guilty to larceny and were given ten ds in the County Jail.

William Gartley and Mathew Benne found guilty of larceny and under age as remanded.

" LEAVE ALL AND FOLLOW ME."

Leave all and follow Thee! O blessed Lord, Fain would I leave the cares and toils of life, The ceaseless worry, and the endless strice. E'en the scant joys my cartaly days afford.

It were a pleasant task to follow Thee Up to the neights of Heav'nly calm and peace, Where pain and discontent forever casse, And all from grief and sorrow are set free.

But, Lord, Thou once did'st say, if we would treat The narrow path, we too must bear a cross, And serve Thee well, counting all else as dross, Remembering, when sad, how Thy heart bled.

It is by doing that which we should do.
We follow along the blessed way.
Thou bid'st us all work well while yet 'tis day,
And not the smallest duty to eschew.

And, nothing loth, I turn my eyes away
From far-on hights which know not toil or care.

DEATH IN LIFE.

Alone in life to linger on.

And feel that all those joys are gone
Which in the past so deeply moved,
Which in the past I fondly loved;
This is the Death in Life I've seen;
No deadier, sure, can e'er have been,
For what more dark and drear in life
Than jaded heart that loathes the strife
It yet must wage, or, dying, own
It leaves loved friends to wage alone!

THE GOOD WIFE.

The mythic Vesta, Goddess of the Hearth, Whom ancients pictured as divinely pure, Was not more lovely than the wife of worth, Who home invests with pleasures that endure

How sweetly falls, at evening, on the ear.
The good wife's love-fraught welcome to
spouse;
And then, at morning, her fond words endear
More closely all the treasures of his house.

Praise, endless praise, to Him who giveth all Good gifts, that, in this trying, changeful life, He granteth such a boon from Heaven to fall, As home made charming by a faithful wife.

EDWARD P. NOWELL.

Run No More Accounts,

BUT

And Pay Cash for Your Groceries.

Granulated Sugar, per 1b.....

Potatoes, per bushel... Soap, best German Mottled 60 barsper bx. Flour. Best Minnesota Spring Wheat.

per bri Plour, St. Louis White Winter Wheat, per bri

HICKSON'S

CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

113 East Madison-st.

BLAST! Approved by Chicago Underwrit-ers. Safe, complete, and satis-factory, Only 58. Agents want-ed. 25 LaSalie-st., Chicago; 1129 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The WHITNEY & HALI

Hot-Blast Oil Stove.

HUSBAND SAYS

nce was suspended. hard Murphy was tried for larceny and ted.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Tears.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, douotingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully as knowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Essie cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liaiment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Trally yours. (Signed)
DE. RADWAT. DR. RADWAT.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case, Babcock vs. Appleby, at 8 a. m.

JUDGENEYS.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Charles H. Cronkhite, \$25, 876. 49.—Same vs. John T. Corcoran and George M. French, \$4, 748.71.—Second National Bank of Rockford vs. Robert Hopkins; verdict, \$599.98.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—C. H. Schwab et al. vs. Peter G. McQuade, \$112.10.—William Matthet vs. Friedrik and Markarchia Boldt, \$806.74.—L. M. Bates et al. vs. James W. Burton, \$344.75.

JUDGE GARY—L. S. Swezev vs. Thomas L. Kempster, \$313.29.—S. Wilks vs. Edward Wilson, \$236.—B. B. Ferguson vs. Joseph W. Merriam, \$491.30.

CHECUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—People's Bank of Blockford vs. Response of 10th Names of Placenters vs. Response of 10th Names of NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S-READY RELIEF IS A CURR FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allay inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, pane application.

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEP WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breath
Palpitation of the Hea
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headaghe, Toothacha,

Headache, Toothsche,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Coid Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will after ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomech, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysenterry, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent stekness or pain from change of water. It it better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cured for SOcents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Pifty cause per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured DR. RADWAY'S

Though brighter beings round me throng
Than bygone years I moved among.
What boots their charms, what serves the light
They flash upon my aching sight.
When Love my heart no longer warms,
When Beauty Soul no longer charms?
A heart stone-dead to world around
Might better far be 'neath the ground:
It only mars Life s lovely scene,
And shadow throws on Beauty's sheen. Sarsaparillian Resolvent Still. Heart, though dark thy thoughts may be,
Let them not forth its portals fice.
Still smile to all the World outside,
Andclose as grave thy sadness hide.
Smile when you see the happy child,
As oft you greet sweet maiden mild.
Be this your cheer, that from all tears
You spare each Heart whose tender years,
Like yours of old, are now so oright,
Twere sin that grief should on them light.
CHICAGO, July 5.

Jos. K. C. FOREST. has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undercoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medic.ne, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other dusts and juices of the system, the rigor of life, for is prepare; the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandarar Dissar, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouin, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system. Sore Syes, Strunorous Discharges from the Bars, and the worst former Skin Diseases, Erupions, Pever Sores, Scald Head, Worman and the Piess, Brunors, Cancers in the Wounh, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curstive range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to curst hem. Blest is the home which high a wife so sweet, So kind, so gentle, cheerful, and refined, That happy is the man in whose retreat Dwells such a helpmate with such traits com-bined. She makes a heaven of her little realm, Where husoand, children, friends, in blies abide; And, though the waves of outward Care o'erwhelm, At home e'er flows Contentment's tranquil tide.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. HADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there was no neils for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your feessivest and thought I would try it. b.t had no faith in it. because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the feesoivent and one box of isadway's Plin, and two bottles of your Heady Hellef; and there is not a size of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happler than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the howels, over the groin. I write this o you for the benefit of telers. I too can publish it of you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 20, 1875.—Dr. Radway—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about 630 year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which is a most eminent physicians of our Meuical College produced incursale.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone pet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of feesolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pils. 1 got the medicines from 6. Gravill. Pieuse send ms your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Dn. Rapway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inculte of the wooderful cure your medicine has done for ms, one from Oalto, one from this place. Yet of Kit 1997. We are well acquainted with Mrs. estimable lady, and very benevolent, means of selling many bottles of the druggists of Anni Arbor, to person an nai tumors. We have heard of some

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18 1975.

Perfectly tastetes, elegantly coaled with sweet rum purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and streamthen had way a Pilla, for the cure of all disorders of the Stories and Liver, Boyela, Kither, Bindeer, New Judiers and Liver, Boyela, Bindeer, New Judiers and Liver, Burnell Bindeer, New Judiers and Liver, Bindeer, New Judiers and Liver, Bindeer, Marketter, Bindeer, Bindeer,

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

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